

Daylight blasts escalate war of terror

From SIMON HOGGART and DEREK BROWN in Belfast

Many people in Belfast were on the verge of panic after three bombs exploded in the city centre yesterday. The bombs marked a new and frightening phase of the escalation of the terrorists' campaign.

No warning calls were received before the bombs exploded in buildings. They were timed to go off when streets and offices were likely to be filled with people on their way to lunch.

More than 40 people were taken to hospital after the blasts, and many more were treated on the spot for cuts and shock. Dozens more buildings were evacuated after further bomb scares. People stood in knots, some of them weeping with fear in the pouring rain.

Crowds of office workers and shop girls watched as army bomb disposal squads ran through their buildings searching for explosives. The first bomb exploded at 12.08, outside the door of the Unionist Party headquarters in Glengall Street. It completely wrecked the inside of the ground floor, and 13 people were taken to hospital. Passers-by were showered with glass, some of it falling 50ft from the windows of Europa Hotel opposite.

The caretaker, Mr John Harbison, said: "I was within four yards of the bomb. The first thing I could see was the big front door coming out and I tried to get out by the back way, but my eyes had filled with blood."

Mr Robin Stewart, who was sitting in his car outside the building, was taken to hospital after the bomb blew out the car window.

The next and worst blast came eight minutes later, at the large Bedford House block which houses several Government offices, including the Community Relations Commission. The bomb appears to have been placed in a white Cortina car which was standing near the front of a car park under the building at ground level. A total of 27 cars in the park were wrecked, and parts were hurled into a side street.

Police received a phone call four minutes after the Bedford House bomb exploded, from a man who said that a bomb would go off in the building in seven minutes' time. A police spokesman said: "The man was 11 minutes late. There was no explosion before any of the explosions."

Mr Stanley Fitzsimons, who works on the eighth floor, said: "The moment the bomb went off the whole building seemed to lift up. Almost immediately the alarm bells sounded, and most people began an orderly procession down the stairs. Just as we were getting down we heard another bomb go off. Some of the girls were shaking and crying with fear and shock."

Scores of people who tried to get down the fire escape were beaten back by thick smoke from the ground floor, and several secretaries were injured by flying glass from windows they were sitting next to.

A third bomb exploded at the Auto-Silo multi-storey car park, 200 yards down the street. It went off in or near a lift shaft used for moving cars between floors.

A man was trapped inside his car, and was rescued by firemen who heard him screaming his horn. A total of 80 cars were marooned in the building. Teams of bomb disposal experts from the army worked through the afternoon and checked every building which had been evacuated. Many large department stores, offices and hotels received calls from malicious hoaxers, others from people who had been made suspicious by odd-looking packages.

A passer-by was injured last night when an explosion in Enniskillen damaged the Town Hall. The caretaker's wife suffered shock.

The customs post in the border village of Killycree, Co. Tyrone, was blown up late last night 15 minutes after it had been closed for the night. A car with five men drove up to the post, then kicked down the door and then planted a bomb. The car was then driven over the border. A motorist told police that the men were armed with rifles.

The Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner, said the bombings had shown to all the people of Ireland what "disturbing" people the terrorists were. He asked for calm.

Every Ulsterman will make sure that the kind of people who are doing this are not going to drive him out of his office and his business. They are not going to wreck this community, which is what they want to do.

The long-term fear raised by the bombings is that the IRA is trying to provoke a backlash from the Protestants, who have already been infuriated by the explosion which killed a man last week at the Electricity Board's headquarters. At Harland and Wolff's shipyard a union convenor, Mr William Howell, said the men in the yard, who are largely Protestant, had wanted to down tools and march to the scene of the explosions. "I stopped them because I was afraid that they might walk into a trap," he said.

Another result of the bombings is that people are saying the city is becoming too dangerous to venture into by day. For several months the city centre has been unnaturally quiet by night, because previous explosions have almost all been in a period between eight in the evening and the small hours.

All but one of the injured people have been discharged from hospital. The remaining man was said to be comfortable.

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Report, page 2

Army drug tests

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002's fastest

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Heavenly hush

Turkey's muzzings, who call Moslems to prayer from the minarets of mosques, have been told to stop using tape recorders and loudspeakers. Mr Mehmet Ozgunes, the Minister of Religious Affairs, said that the "distorted sounds" added to the cacophony of environmental pollution.

TV, radio—2

Overseas ... 2-4 Women ... 6 Home ... 5-7 Business 12-14 X-musics 17, 19 Arts ... 8 Sport ... 18, 19 Classified—14-17

Unhealthy state of matrimony

By a Medical Correspondent

plunged into matrimony. But this phenomenon is fairly well-known and people just label it "honeymoon appendicitis" and take little notice, says Professor Holmes in "Medical News Tribune" today.

Marriage involves a major change in the life style, and this accounts for its ability to provoke illness.

Professor Holmes relates illness—both physical and psychological—to rapid changes in people's lives. He has allotted points to the traumas of life to demonstrate the ones most likely to produce disease.

Top of the list of 43 events is "death of a spouse"—at 100 points—and at the bottom minor violations of the law—11 points. Divorce counts as 73 and marital reconciliation 45 points.

Others worth mentioning are dismissal from a job, 47; retirement, 45; pregnancy, 40; changes in financial state, 30; mortgage over \$4,000 (the figure might well be less in this country), 31 and trouble with the in-law, 29 points.

Surveys show that 80 per cent of those unlucky enough to score more than 300 points in a year become pathologically depressed, suffer heart attacks, or develop other serious ailments. Even the good things of life (outstanding personal achievement is given 28 points) make illness more likely.



Smoke pours from a multi-storey car park in Belfast after the bomb explosion

'No' to Kelly bid for UCS

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government will tell Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, that his plans to take over the four yards of UCS are not acceptable.

A letter is being sent to him today. His plan has been examined by Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, and officials.

The letter is believed to leave open the possibility of Mr Kelly making a bid for the Clydebank yards of UCS. This is what he was interested in originally. He is understood to want to build a dry dock, although this would require substantial public funds as well.

Mr Kelly appeared in the past few weeks as the only hope of saving thousands of jobs.

The Government will now push ahead with its plans to concentrate shipbuilding on the Govan-Linthouse yards of UCS although it is still interested in other schemes to help other parts of the stricken firm.

Scottish TUC inquiry, page 5

Stampede kills

Ten people including a police inspector were killed and 14 badly injured when a queue of thousands of Indians applying for motor scooter permits stampeded at Udaipur. Production of scooters is limited in India and obtaining a permit from officials—who, according to some of the scooter owners involved in the stampede, work at the speed of bullock carts—can take several years.

Berlin: wall of silence

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Lower interest rates likely on mortgages

Substantial reductions in the cost of borrowing money to buy cars, refrigerators, and almost certainly houses will follow yesterday's cut in Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

The Building Societies Association, whose members have lent money to 31 million homeowners, hedged on the question of a reduction in the mortgage rate but Mr Stanley Morton, chairman of the BSA, took a firmer line and said a decision would be taken at the meeting of the BSA council on October 8. Detailed calculations will have to be made, but the most that can be expected is a 1 per cent cut in the mortgage rate to 8 per cent.

Elsewhere in the credit market, however, announcements came promptly that borrowing rates would be reduced. Forward Trust, the instalment credit division of the Midland Bank, led the way with immediate cuts in the cost of credit to both industrial and private borrowers.

A loan on a new car from Forward Trust will now cost a flat rate of 10.5 per cent instead of 11.5 per cent, while domestic loans for home improvement, are being reduced from a flat rate of 9 per cent to 8 1/2 per cent. These cuts reduce the "true" rate of interest by between 1 and 2 per cent although they apply only to new business.

Industry too will pay less for loans, and existing borrowers whose rates of interest are tied to finance house base rates will be given the benefit of lower charges immediately. Mr T. E. Fisher, managing director of Forward Trust, said that the company was making the changes in response to competitive pressures and in the expectation of a downward movement in the cost of borrowing. He suggested that the traditional link between Bank rate and money market interest rates had been re-establishing itself.

The Midland Bank also announced a 1 per cent cut to 7 per cent in the cost of personal loans. Other lenders in the credit market appeared to be dragging their feet—just as they did in April when Bank rate was reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.

But credit conditions have eased significantly since then and the cost of money has fallen sharply. Hire purchase controls have been removed and competition strengthened. Moreover, the banks have found themselves with plenty of money to lend and not enough customers.

In these conditions, the other credit institutions will follow Midland Bank's lead, and privately some admitted as much. Decisions however take time.

United Dominions Trust, the biggest instalment credit company, said the company would wait and see what effect the lower Bank rate would have on the cost of money before con-

sidering any reduction in charges. It did not have long to wait for the Bank rate reduction which was followed by an immediate fall in the cost of borrowing in all sectors.

Other leading banks were also cautious. National Westminster said it would be considering adjustments to those rates not tied to Bank rate. So did Barclays.

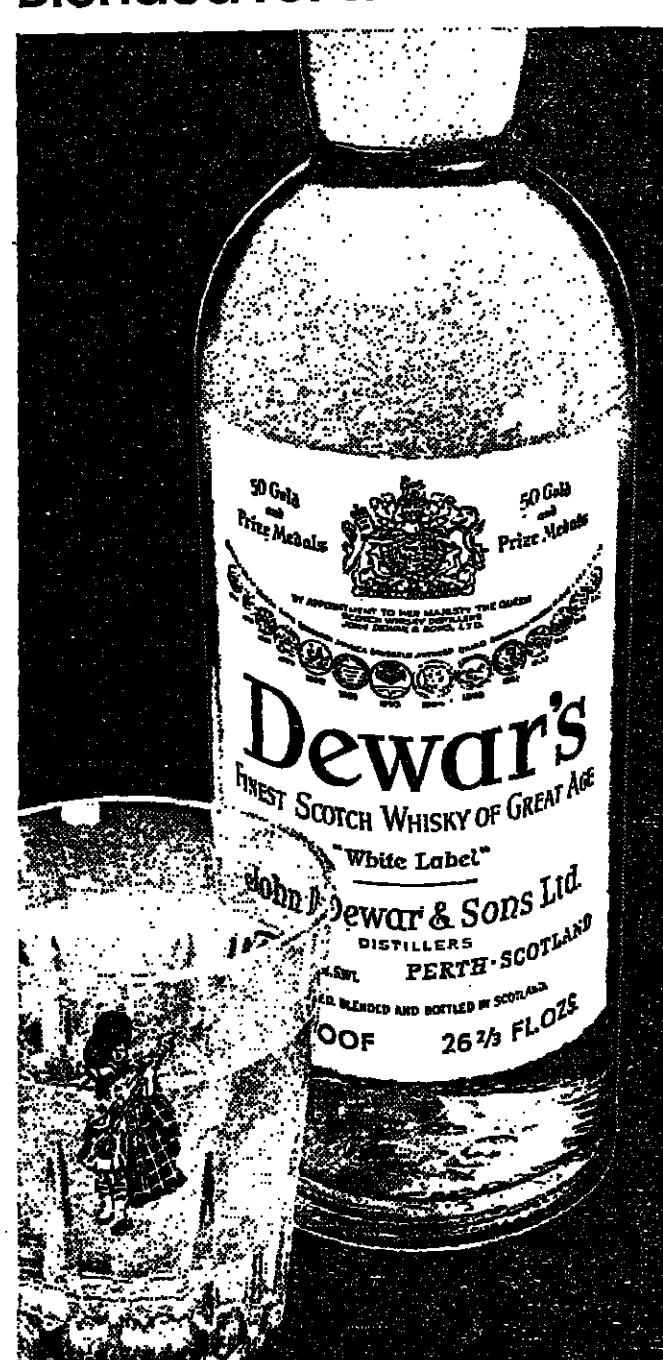
Those clearing banks interest rates which are tied to Bank rate fell automatically. From today, the clearing banks will pay customers 3 per cent on

their deposits (at the same time, incidentally, as a firm such as United Dominions Trust is charging a true rate of interest of 27 per cent on money borrowed to buy a car more than three years old). Overdraft rates will also come down by the full 1 per cent. "First class industrial borrowers will now pay 8 per cent."

It could be the last time that a change in Bank rate evokes this Pavlovian response from the clearing banks. The Bank of England is drawing up new rules for the "money game" as played by banks and finance.

Turn to back page, col. 8

Blended for smoothness



—it never varies.

Cahill fights for his release



Cahill at Kennedy Airport, New York

By RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, September 2

James Cahill, leader of the Provisionals, whose American visa was cancelled last night, will fly into New York last night, will arrive in detention at the Manhattan Immigration Office Tuesday. A second hearing will then be heard on his appeal against the cancellation of his visa.

The federal court judge later rejected a request for Cahill to be released from custody pending Tuesday's hearing. Cahill was planning to spend part of the week in the United States speaking tour to raise money to buy arms for his IRA comrades.

He told reporters before flying to New York in the plane for New York in the morning that "our objective involves the killing of as many British soldiers as possible and the ending of military and economic targets."

The British Embassy here has asked the State Department to take steps to prevent Cahill from entering the country.

He also has a past record in the United States. Cahill was arrested in 1968 on his way to the US, the State Department cancelled his visa and instructed the immigration authorities at Kennedy Airport where he landed, to prevent him from entering the country.

At the night at the immigration detention centre in Manhattan, where he attended a hearing this morning, Cahill's request to be released having been denied, he returned to the detention centre on the floor above, where he is allowed to have visitors and to see reporters and use a telephone.

On this morning's hearing, Cahill's lawyer, Frank Durkin, asked for a postponement of the hearing until Tuesday to give time to prepare his case. The request was granted.

The State Department, referring to the immigration authorities, said that Cahill's visa, and his consequent union from the country. But the State Department official said last night that Cahill had been convicted of the murder of a policeman in 1942.

That conviction for a serious crime was among the reasons for which the government could refuse a visa to Cahill.

The case clearly has domestic political undertones for the US administration of Cahill's visa is his return to Ireland—if it is the outcome of Tuesday's hearing—will not be well served by the large number of Irish-American politicians who are likely to be demon-

strations in support of the IRA.

While the Administration is likely to reverse its decision Cahill's visa, it will probably wish to proceed cautiously in circumventing Cahill's tour of the United States is insured by the Northern and Aid Committee.

Lost birds come home

A change in the weather yesterday brought flocks of racing geese back to the East Midlands after 20,000 were lost last weekend during a race organised by the North Rode

deration. Organisers blamed the fog bank which may have misled the birds to Scotland and the Continent, and had described the loss as the greatest disaster in the history of homing geese racing. Mr Harry Bexon, Federation official, said yesterday: "A good percentage of the birds have now returned. It is longer the disaster we thought it would be."

OVERSEAS NEWS

Failure to sign in Berlin may lead to new misgivings

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Berlin, September 2

The signing of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin was postponed today after it had been announced that the United States Ambassador, Mr. Rush, had a sudden slight indisposition. But the chances were that the agreement would not have been signed today.

There is still serious disagreement about a German text, on which the negotiations between the two German States concerning access are to be based. These negotiations are due to begin on Monday. Their specific purpose is to work out a procedure for putting into practice the principle of unimpeded access laid down by the Four Powers. For many days officials and interpreters—not only of the Four, but also of East and West Germany—have been preparing the German text. They were at work until early today. They resumed after breakfast and were still arguing long after the agreement was due to be ceremoniously signed—and televised live.

It is not just a question of squabbling about words. Important questions of legal interpretation are at stake. Some observers considered that the four-Power agreement might even be in the balance, as its value depends on what emerges from the next stage, the inter-German talks.

West German sources said that one of the points of difference concerned the word "transit" referring to traffic between West Germany and East Germany. The allies and the West Germans contended that since the principle of access was one of the fundamental rights of the Western Powers, the correct expression was not transit, but "through traffic". The East Germans, supported by the Russians, insisted on retaining the word "transit" because this implied East German sovereign rights in the area.

Another of the 19 problems of interpretation was believed to concern the phrase (in the English text) "the ties (of West Berlin) with West

Germany." The Russian text apparently did not use the phrase "ties" and the East Germans did not want it in either. The use of the article makes the phrase stronger, as it implies the retention of all existing ties between West Berlin and West Germany, whereas the Soviet version is much looser.

In Bonn, the Soviet spokesman, Herr Ahlers, said the time of the signing of the agreement was not important. There had to be a clear, unequivocal interpretation. This was essential for the inter-German negotiations.

There had been no official announcement that the signing would take place today, but reports to that effect were not discouraged. The West German cabinet was to have met in Bonn after the ceremony, and the Federal Chancellor, Herr Brandt, had to have spoken on television tonight.

The three Western Ambassadors arrived in West Berlin last night, the hall of the old Allied Control Council building was prepared for the signing and hundreds of journalists arrived. Only with the announcement of Mr. Rush's illness was it admitted that the ceremony had been planned for 1 p.m.

It now seems somewhat inept of the Western Powers to have indicated that the agreement would be signed 10 days or so after negotiations had been completed. This put them under

pressure to keep to the timetable, and now that last-minute difficulties have cropped up, misgivings about the agreement may grow.

These misgivings are held by many West Berliners. After years of partition, constant tension, and intermittent crises, they cannot believe that the Russians have genuinely become reasonable or that the East Germans will honour the agreement. Most of the people I have spoken to were very sceptical.

They were particularly suspicious about the concession allowing a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin. They saw this as a firm Soviet foot in the door, and as a sign that the Allies and Herr Brandt's Government were deluded about the Soviet Union's intentions.

A United States spokesman said it was hoped that Mr. Rush, who had been ordered by his doctor to spend the rest of the day in bed, would be better tomorrow. But no new date or time for the signing has been announced.

Reports said that Mr. Rush was suffering from high blood pressure. Like the other ambassador, he has been working extremely hard in the negotiations, often until late at night. Last week he went home to report to President Nixon. There is no reason to think that his illness is diplomatic, but if it had been, it came at an appropriate moment.

British still hesitant over security conference

By HELLA PICK

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, is ready with an official blessing and a warm welcome when the four-Power agreement is signed. But the Government's private feelings about the agreement appear more reserved than can be admitted officially.

Although the British Ambassador in Bonn, Sir Roger Jackling, has been active and co-operative through the negotiations, there has always been the impression that Britain was less enthusiastic than the United States for early agreement. Reservations are not so much about the contents of the agreement, as about developments in East-West relations that are almost bound to follow.

This agreement with the Soviet Union is widely regarded as the most important since the Austrian peace treaty. It could easily open the door to a new era in East-West relations. Apart from bringing nearer the day when Herr Brandt can ask the Bundestag to ratify the Polish and Soviet treaties, the Berlin agreement paves the way

for a security conference and negotiations on balanced force reductions.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation had made a Berlin agreement a condition of further major East-West negotiations. Now NATO, and the Federal Republic, must face a new Ostpolitik.

Britain, however, for reasons never very explicit, has been hesitant over the mere prospect of an East-West security conference, and force reductions in Europe. Sir Alec doubts whether the Soviet Union's intentions are genuinely friendly, and has never ceased to sound warnings about the continuing Soviet build-up of forces.

The lack of agreement over Berlin had provided the Government with a convenient barrier to any major negotiating move on the East-West front. Now the Berlin barrier is coming down, the future has to be faced. France, like Britain, has little enthusiasm for this, but her

reasons have been different. Paris has always believed that she could use her special relationship with the Russians as leverage with Bonn. With the Berlin agreement, that leverage, to some extent, has gone. At a particularly awkward moment in Franco-German relations, when Paris and Bonn are at loggerheads over monetary questions.

Washington and Moscow, however, were evidently determined to secure agreement on Berlin now, and open Pandora's Box to further negotiations. By all accounts, the Russians made far more significant concessions than the West, in the closing stages of the talks, and Britain and France had little choice about following the Americans into concluding the agreement.

The Foreign Office still feels that the shouting is not altogether over. East and West Germany must now enter negotiations for the practical arrangements promised in the Berlin agreement. There could still be hitches.

The Greeks of Cyprus are planning to invite a United Nations mediator to tackle their conflict with the Turks on the island. Friends of President Makarios told me today that this is one of the ideas he will take with him to Athens tomorrow, when he starts two days of talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos, and his colleagues.

The aim is to put fresh life into the inter-communal negotiations, which have dragged on for three years and have now reached stalemate on fundamental differences. Makarios leaves the island at a time of heightened tension after the virtual breakdown of the talks. In Nicosia, Turks venture out of their sealed-off enclaves only for work and have almost stopped crossing to the Greek side after dark. The island is bristling with arms.

The Turkish part of Nicosia, last week's military celebrations of Ataturk's victories featured small boys in uniforms and helmets, with pistol holsters.

The gap has definitely widened on a number of fundamental issues," Mr. Clarkos Clarke, the negotiator on the Greek side, who will act as president in Makarios's absence, said to me today.

If the talks really foundered, tension could rise dangerously. The member-countries of the United Nations peacekeeping force could also have second thoughts about the force, and that would be a disaster. They have always insisted that the peacekeeping process must run parallel with that of peacekeeping.

The Turks are unlikely to welcome a new UN mediator: they rejected the report of the last one by Mr. Galo Plaza, out

of hand in 1967. The Greeks claim that U Thant, the UN Secretary-General, supports their basic contention that Cyprus should be independent with a unitary constitution. Because the Greeks have a big majority, this would mean Greek control.

The Turks insist on a degree of autonomy which the Greeks feel is tantamount to "a state within a state." Federation and partition are both ruled out, as both sides acknowledge, because the populations live so closely together and there are many mixed areas that could not be physically divided.

Nevertheless, the Turks may be forced to accept the idea of a UN mediator because they, too, are in no mood to risk the consequences of a breakdown in the talks. The Greek plan, which is not yet incorporated into official Government policy, is first to have an observer at the talks, who would eventually issue a report with recommendations.

At present, part of the deadlock is that each side blames the other for intransigence. After the observer's report, an intermediary could take over, not only in Cyprus but also in Athens and Ankara.

The roles of Athens and Ankara are another factor behind the crisis. The soldiers in power in both capitals have indicated that they want to settle the Cyprus problem as a prelude to closer relations. This has alarmed President Makarios, who fears a sell-out.

Mediator plan for Cyprus

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Nicosia, September 2

His worst fears date from April, when Mr. Papadopoulos said to a Turkish reporter: "Parents have allowed their children to squabble; in order to settle it they should not take sides; if children get out of hand the parents must be prepared to apply discipline."

The Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers met at a NATO Council meeting in May, and apparently agreed to discuss Cyprus again this month in New York at the UN's General Assembly. This is now the deadline on which both Greek and Turkish eyes in Cyprus are set.

When a Greek Foreign Ministry official came here last month he presented Makarios with what looked like an ultimatum on concessions he was expected to make, including a virtually autonomous system of local government for the Turks.

Makarios, furious and defiant, was reported to have said to the Greek Ambassador: "I have survived 13 Greek Prime Ministers and will no doubt survive a fourteenth."

The Athens meeting will be a showdown between Makarios and the Colonels. Makarios feels that in the last resort Athens could force his hand, but it could make life unpleasant. It could stir up underground Greek extremists on the island. Last year, one of the groups nearly succeeded in killing the Archbishop.

The Colonels could withdraw their remaining forces from the island as well as the officers and NCOs on whom the Greek-Cypriots depend for the training of their National Guard.

However, Makarios is probably right to be confident. If there were trouble, no Greek Government could afford to let its people in Cyprus down, any more than a Turkish Government could fail to help the Turks.

Meanwhile, another crisis looms because Turkish communal bodies on the island have dropped the word "provisional" from what they used to call the Turkish provisional administration.

A Turkish spokesman said tonight: "We just got fed up with the word so we dropped it. That doesn't really alter the fact that the administration is supposed to exist only until there is a general settlement." But the Makarios administration can hardly fail to see it as an embryonic "State within a State."

The Turkish "administration" has begun a series of formal meetings at various points on the island. Today, its members met at Paphos at the south-west tip, and opened a new Turkish hospital there.

Makarios is due back there on Sunday and on Monday the inter-communal talks are due to hold another session. Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish nego-

tiator (he is Mr. Clark's friend and colleague at the UN) is due to reply to the Greek onslaught, accusing the Turks of virtually sabotaging the talks by their intransigence. No doubt Mr. Denktaş will be carefully watched by both sides, knowing that it hangs on a thread.

DAVID TONGE writes: Athens: General Grivas is said to have disappeared from his home here and, in violation of the agreement which ended 1967 Cyprus crisis, made way to the island.

Grivas's extremism widely blamed for the confrontation between Greece and Turkey and any return of the man who led the 1947-48 Greek army against the British, immediate implications for peace on the island.

A Salonika newspaper, that he left his home here, and that a number of his friends have been recently arrested. Grivas, who was not seen by Makarios, is described as a speculation aimed at ending Makarios's further talks in Ankara.

A month ago the UN Nations peace-keeping force for the island had to be put on low alert after exchanges between the communities, weekend, the Greek-Cypriots, the Turkish-Cypriots. The Turkish-Cypriots responded by closing a road and taking hostages.

Britain losing patience

By our Diplomatic Staff

The British Government's patience with Mr. Mintoff may be running out, and there are indications in Whitehall that Mr. Heath may be preparing to call Mr. Mintoff's bluff over the future of the Anglo-Maltese financial agreement.

For the time being, however, the Government has been content to send another Note to the Maltese Prime Minister urging him to enter into substantive negotiations with Britain. The Government remains willing to talk with him at any time either in Malta or in London.

Mr. Mintoff has been standing invitation to visit Britain. For the moment, however he is in Libya and seems to be continuing his search for the highest bidder for Malta's friendship.

Britain has already offered Malta £25 million in cash Budget contributions as well as £3.5 million towards development. Britain has also been asking the other NATO countries whether they, too, would be willing to make development contributions to Malta. Some of them have expressed willingness, but do not seem to have committed themselves to any specific figures. Britain, in any case, does not want to appear to be negotiating with a man who is negotiating with Libya and is doing little more than to explore the ground.

Although no conclusive assessments are being made in Whitehall, the general impression is that the Government is longer before insisting rather more firmly that Mr. Mintoff must decide on his allies.

Luna-18 up

The Soviet Union yesterday launched the latest in its Luna space craft series to explore the moon. The first announcement did not say whether the craft, Luna-18, would attempt a soft landing on the moon as achieved by its two predecessors.



Arab leaders celebrate the first anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Colonel Gaddafi of Libya is flanked by President Numeiri of Sudan and Vice-President El-Shafie of Egypt as they ride through Tripoli.

Egypt gives 99.9% vote for Arab Federation

Cairo, September 2

Egypt moved with great popular support today into a new union with Syria and Libya and dropped its old official title of the United Arab Republic.

Nearly eight million Egyptian voters gave 99.9 per cent support to the establishment of a tripartite Federation of Arab Republics which President Sadat promises will produce new strategies against Israel.

Only 3,404 voters said "no" to the Federation — which will be a loose grouping of independent States, each with its own president, government, army, foreign policy and ambassadors. Each of the three partners will retain a seat in the United Nations General Assembly and the Arab League.

The aims of the Federation are seen as largely psychological at a time of continuing division and political turmoil in

the Arab world. A large majority in favour of the union was never in doubt.

Egyptians formed the main voting group in yesterday's three-nation referendum. A total of 7,776,877 of them took part in the secret ballot, compared with about two million in Syria and fewer than half a million in Libya.

Politically conscious Egyptians, who still regard Cairo as the centre of the Arab world, in spite of the lower profile taken by President Sadat after the death of President Nasser almost a year ago, will expect to play a central role in the Federation's affairs.

The Federation will be run by a joint presidential council, headed by one of its members in two-year spells. Observers felt it was likely that President Sadat would be given the honour first, although Colonel Gaddafi of Libya seems certain

to press for the privilege next time.

Although by far the youngest of the three leaders, President Gaddafi made much of the running for federation. The referendum was timed to take place on the second anniversary of his rise to power after the overthrow of King Idris.

President Sadat and other leaders have stressed the economic and military potential of the new group. But to what extent Libya will be prepared to spread its huge oil income remains unknown.

In Beirut, Palestinian guerrillas said today that they had fought Israeli forces with machine guns and hand-grenades for more than five hours in South Lebanon. A Lebanese military spokesman said there was a 15-minute Israeli artillery attack against the Lebanese border villages of Kfar Hamam and Rachaya El-Foukhar.

63 die in Christian-Muslim riots

Manila, September

At least 63 people have been killed and hundreds of far have fled from six towns in Southern Philippines after outbreaks of violence between Muslims and Christians, it said today.

The chief of the national police, Brigadier-General Eduardo Garcia, flew to area today to take command a Government campaign to restore order.

The dead include both Christians and Muslims, but sources said most of the victims were Christians. The killings place in separate a riot during the past two months.

TELEVISION

A new approach in "Brain" (First Time Out: BBC-1 at 11.5) in which actors use mime, song, group movement, and dance to present the functions of the brain. Or try Daphne du Maurier's "Vanishing Cornwall" (BBC-2 at 8.0). On a lighter note, another of A. P. Herbert's Misleading Cases with Alistair Sim, Roy Dotrice, and Avic Landon. Scunthorpe is the British team in "It's a Knockout" from Germany (BBC-1 at 9.20).

BBC-1

- 1 p.m. Dyfal Donc: Welsh quiz.
- 1.30 The Herbs.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.0 Show Jumping: British Championships Meeting, 1971.
- 4.30 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Score with The Scaffold.
- 5.25 Boss Cat.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 London This Week.
- 6.20 Tomorrow's World.
- 6.45 We Want to Sing.
- 7.15 The Virginian.
- 8.30 Misleading Cases: "How Free is a Freeman?"
- 9.0 Nine O'Clock News.
- 9.20 It's a Knockout from Germany.
- 10.35 24 Hours by Kenneth Aliso.
- 11.5 First Time Out: "Brain" by Incubus Theatre Company.
- 11.30 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except)—1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam. 6.0-6.15 Wales Today. 6.45 Heddidi. 7.10 Dyfal Donc. 7.25 Tom and Jerry. 7.40 Music on Command. 8.5-8.30 Here's Lucy. 11.5-11.55 Wynnebu Ffithian.

ENGLISH REGIONS (As BBC-1 except)—6.0-6.20 p.m. Look North. Midlands Today. Look East. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South-west. 11.32 Regional News.

BBC-2

- 11.0 a.m. Play School.
- 11.20 Close.
- 11.30 p.m. News.
- 8.0 Daphne du Maurier's Vanishing Cornwall.
- 8.30 Summer Review: Bron and Bird, Good Taste, Victoria on a Spree, Stockhausen's "Stimmung."
- 9.20 Montreux 71: Love and Marriage—Finland's entry.
- 9.45 Cousin Betta.
- 10.30 News.
- 10.35 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50.
- 3.10 Living Architects: Denis Lasdun.
- 3.40 Zingalong.
- 3.55 Who Were the British?
- 4.25 Skippy.
- 4.55 Secret Squirrel.
- 5.20 Follyfoot.
- 5.50 News from ITN.
- 6.0 Today.
- 6.30 My Brother David: Mentally handicapped children.

LONDON WEEKEND

- 7.0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.
- 7.30 Cribbins.
- 8.0 The FBL.
- 8.0 Kate.
- 10.0 News at Ten.
- 10.30 Police 5.
- 10.40 Film: "Son of Dracula" with Lon Chaney, Jun.
- 12.10 a.m. On Reflection: Brian Aldiss Reflects on H. G. Wells.
- 12.35 a.m. A Likely Story: "How do you spell God?"

ANGLIA—1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 1.45, 2.50, 3.40. Anglia Newsroom. 4.30 Yoga for Health. 4.30 Romper Room. 4.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 5.20 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Glamour 71. 8.0 Hawaii Five-O. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.20 The Name of the Game. 12.10 a.m. Reflection.

CHANNEL—1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown. 4.0 Zingalong. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Gilligan's Island. 4.30 Land of the Giants. 5.50 News. 6.0 Channel News. Weather and What's On Where. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0

The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 Department "S." 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.20 Weather. 10.32 Film: "The Chapman Report". 12.30 a.m. News and Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV)—1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50, 3.20, 3.35, 3.40. Midlands Today. 4.10 Julia. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.20 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.30 Sports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Legend of Jesse James. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 Mannix. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News. 10.20 Film: "Fanny" with Tallulah Bankhead.

NORTHERN (Granada)—2.0 p.m. Racing from Sandown: 2.15, 2.50, 3.20, 3.35, 4.10. News and Peyton Place. 4.40 Thunderbirds. 4.55 Newsday. 5.50 News. 6.0 Newsday. 6.25 The Saint. 7.25 Albert and Victoria. 7.35 Scalp. 8.0 Justice. 8.25 The Odd Couple. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News. 10.30 For Adults Only. A dating 15,000 bet to produce the perfect baby. 12.5 a.m. Close.

SOUTHERN—1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50, 3.10 Yoga for Health. 3.35 Thunderbirds. 4.10 News. 4.20 Women Today. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.25 Gossamer. 4.40 Wump. 4.55 Crossroads. 4.55 Secret Service. 5.20 Follyfoot. 5.50 News. 6.0 Day by Day. 6.0 Scene South-east. 6.30 Albert and Victoria. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Film: "Escape in the Sun" with John Bentley and Vera. 8.0 News. 8.10 Kate. 10.0 News. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 The Name of the Game. 12.10 a.m. Southern News Extra. 12.30 a.m. Weather. and "It's All Yours."

WALES & WEST (RTV)—2.0 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30. 4.0 News. 4.10 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Women

Only. 5.6 Zingalong. 5.19 Robin Hood. 5.50 News. 6.01 Report West. 6.13 Report Wales. 6.33 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.20 Film: "High Noon" with Gary Cooper and Grace Kelly. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Paper Round. 12.10 a.m. Weather.

RTV WEST (as RTV General Service except)—1.45-1.55 p.m. Report West. 6.14-6.25 Report West.

RTV WALES (as RTV General Service except)—1.45-1.55 p.m. Report West. 6.14-6.25 Report West. 10.30-11.0 Wales and the Common Market.

RTV CYMRU/WALES (as RTV General Service except)—1.45-1.55 p.m. Report West. 6.14-6.25 Report West. 10.30-11.0 Wales and the Common Market.

WESTWARD—1.30 p.m. Racing from Sandown Park: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50 and 3.20. 3.35 Westward. 4.10 Zingalong. 4.40 News. 4.55 Crossroads. 5.20 News. 6.0 Regional News. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 Department "S." 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.20 Westward. 10.32 Film: "The Chapman Report". 12.30 a.m. Faith for Life. 12.35 Weather. 12.38 Close.

YORKSHIRE—1.35 p.m. Play Boffy Golf. 1.55 Report from Sandown: 2.15, 2.50, 3.20, 3.35. 4.0 Calendar News. 4.15 Matinee. 4.40 Zingalong. 4.55 Land of the Giants. 5.50 News. 6.0 Calendar News. 6.30 The Odd Couple. 6.30 McQueen. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 Albert and Victoria. 8.0 The FBL. 9.0 Kate. 10.0 News. 10.30 Film: "The Fiend Who Walked the West" with Hugh O'Brien, Robert Evans, Linda Crist and Stephen McNally. 12.20 a.m. Weather.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.27 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional News. Weather. Preview. 7.0 Today. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.0 Regional News. Weather. Preview. 8.40 News and more of Today. 8.40 Green Gables. 9.0 News. 9.55 Morecombe and Wise. 9.55 My Kind of Country. 10.0 Dartmouth. 10.15 Daily 11.00 Regional News. 11.30 From Us To You. 12.00 Noon Announcements. 12.10 p.m. You and Yours. 12.25 Queen's Counsel. 12.35 Weather. Preview. News. 1.0 World at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Stove Racer. Invitation to Music. 3.0 Theatre: "The Yalu Flows". 4.0 Sounds Familiar. 4.30 Story: "Moonlight". 5.0 15 Regional News. Weather. Preview. 6.0 News. 6.15 Forces' Chance. Quiz. 6.45 Archers. 7.0 News. 7.30 Look On. 7.40 News. 8.0 Look Who's Talking. 9.15 The Poor Are Always With Us. Family Income Supplement. 9.55 Weather. 10.0 World Tonight. 10.45 Watching the Chinese. 11.0 Book at Bedtime: "South Riding". 11.15 On the Fringe. University Review. (11.40 Coastal Forecast). 11.55 Late News. (11.55 Market Trends). 12.4 a.m. Close.

RADIO 3 194.464 m., VHF

"Stereophonic". 7 a.m. News. 7.5 Concert. Haydn, Mozart, Turina, Marais, Telemann, Bach (8.0 News). 9.0 News. 9.5 West's Concert: "Tchaikovsky". 9.55 Mozart, Stravinsky and Liszt. Concert. 11.0 Edinburgh Festival. 11.05 Barber. 11.15 Debussy. Barber. 11.15 The Poet of Necessity. 11.55 Festival. Piano Recital, part 2: Chopin. 12.30 a.m. Music by Chabrier. 1.0 News. 1.5 Midday From:

part 1: Haydn, Brahms* 1.50

Talk. 2.5 Midday From part 2: Beethoven. 3.0 BBC Women's Chorus: Schumann, Stanford, Elgar, Cabelth. Macneaney. 4.0 News. 4.10 Three Green. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.0 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.0 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.0 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.0 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.0 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.0 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.0 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 1

Swedish test ban draft

Geneva, September 3

Sweden today presented the Geneva Disarmament Conference with a draft text for a treaty banning underground nuclear weapons tests.

This subject has been discussed extensively at the conference since the 1965 nuclear test ban treaty only forbade testing in the air, water, and outer space.

Disagreement on verification methods has blocked the underground test ban treaty so far. The United States insists on international inspections by inspectors on its soil.

Madame Alva Myrdal, leader of the Swedish delegation, who presented the revised text of an agreement, said that "highest priority must be assigned to completing the test ban treaty."

The Swedish draft would exempt from the ban nuclear explosions for construction and other peaceful purposes and all other States would undertake to place out the underground tests they were planning within an agreed time after the treaty was ratified.

On the question of control, the draft does not provide for international inspectors but says that all signatories should cooperate in good faith in an effective international exchange of seismicological data "which would help detect and locate any underground tests."

Several delegates, however, including Madame Myrdal, have insisted that modern seismicological and space observation methods are quite sufficient to detect nuclear tests with strong fields and differentiate them from natural disturbances in the earth's crust.

The Swedish draft also says that all signatories would be entitled to invite inspection in its territory, to be carried out in the manner which it described.

These are clear attempts to reconcile the divergent Soviet and American positions on control procedures. A nation would also be able to notify the United Nations Security Council if it thought another signatory had not cooperated in the fullest extent "for the facilitation of a particular vent," sources said.

The Czech Ambassador, Mr. Elias Vajda, also urged the conference to draw up an underground test ban treaty, which he said "should in no case be postponed on the basis of requiring on-site inspections."

Thieu says he regrets withdrawals

Saigon, September 2

The South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, said tonight he was willing to resign if next month's presidential election—in which he is the only candidate—showed the people did not have confidence in his policies.

In a broadcast at the start of the election campaign, the President said: "If the people don't put confidence in me in the election I am ready to leave office and give my place to another."

President Thieu was elected in 1967 with only 44.8 per cent of the vote. He did not indicate what percentage on October 3 he would regard as an endorsement.

He said the election would go on as arranged, and rejected demands that he should resign and call a new election. Such a move would be irresponsible, would jeopardise the country, and create opportunities for the enemy.

An aide to General Minh, a former head of State who withdrew from the campaign a fortnight ago, charged the statement that Mr Thieu's resignation would put the country in jeopardy. "There would be no danger to anyone if he (Mr Thieu) resigned now and handed over to the President of the Senate, the aide said.

Mr Thieu spoke of the withdrawals of General Minh and of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, who decided not to stand last week. He said he had always wanted an election where there were other candidates.

'Swiss roll' plea to Tanzania

Dar-es-Salaam, September 2

Tanzania's party and Government newspapers today published a photographic copy of a letter sent by a Swiss investment company to President Nyerere suggesting that he might like to open an account. A similar letter was sent to the Finance Minister, Mr. Amir H. Jamal, the papers reported.

The letters said the leaders might care to open capital deposits which could be used in the event of heavy buffets of fate which those who reign over this world are exposed to.

The letter added that today's leaders were in permanent danger of "subversive communistic riots" and promised that all details of the account would be kept completely secret.

The Government newspaper, "The Standard," headlined its report: "How Swiss banks woo African Heads of State." In a story it said: "It is not known whether other Tanzanian leaders have received similar letters."

It is illegal under exchange control regulations here for Tanzanians to hold foreign bank accounts.—Reuters.

Tanzania 'bombs' Uganda

Kampala, September 2

President Amin told an international Red Cross representative, Mr. Roger Fantschy, here today that Tanzanian aircraft had bombed the Ugandan village of Kikigati on the Uganda-Tanzania border, about 230 miles south-west of Kampala.

He did not say when the bombing took place, but the first reported violation of Ugandan air space by Tanzanian aircraft occurred yesterday morning. It was not known whether there were any Ugandan casualties in the bombing raid.

The President told Mr. Fantschy in Kampala at Uganda's request, that Tanzania had increased aggression against Uganda and "Tanzanian planes had bombed houses at Kikigati." Tanzanian army units had also "used heavy artillery fire against peaceful citizens of Uganda."

General Amin said he was "not afraid of war," but because of his belief in friendship with Uganda's neighbours he had so far adopted "a soft approach."

He asked the Red Cross envoy to use his good offices to secure the release of four Ugandan soldiers arrested by Tanzanian troops at the border village of Mutukula, 200 miles south-west of here, on Tuesday last week.

Uganda wanted to exchange, for the four soldiers, the body of a "Chinese Army colonel" who was killed fighting alongside Tanzanian troops during the first border clash at Mutukula the same day.

The Tanzanians deny that the dead man was Chinese. They identify him as a Tanzanian police officer of German and Tanzanian extraction, named Hans Poppe.

General Amin said that Mr. Fantschy would be given photographs of the colonel to take to Dar-es-Salaam. Uganda hoped that the Red Cross would be able to arrange for photographs of the four captured Ugandan soldiers to be sent to Kampala.—Reuters.

THERE is striking optimism at the Vatican about relations with the Soviet Union, which still barely tolerates the existence of the Roman Catholic religion.

The Pope now has a foot in the Kremlin by two separate avenues: the avowed Soviet desire for peace, and ecumenical contact with the Government-approved Orthodox Church which does not recognise Rome's authority. Father Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit general, has just been to Moscow at the invitation of Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad. On one of the Metropolitan's six visits to Rome, the Pope called him "our dear Nikodim, so patient, and so good."

Father Arrupe insisted that his four-day trip was strictly religious and ecumenical, with no political talks arranged. But there was nothing to prevent him from conveying the Pope's thinking through his Orthodox hosts. As a noted troubleshooter Father Arrupe would also be expected to look into the plight of Roman Catholic clergy in the Soviet Union.

This week the Italian news agency ANSA cited "fragmentary information" reaching the Vatican that several Jesuits are among the priests imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Two bishops are under detention, and another is in enforced "internal exile."

The bulk of the Roman Catholics in the Soviet Union live in Lithuania. They number two and a half million, 80 per cent of the former independent Baltic State. They are served by only four bishops, actually apostolic administrators rather than true diocesan bishops. One is virtually inactive because of ill-health and age.

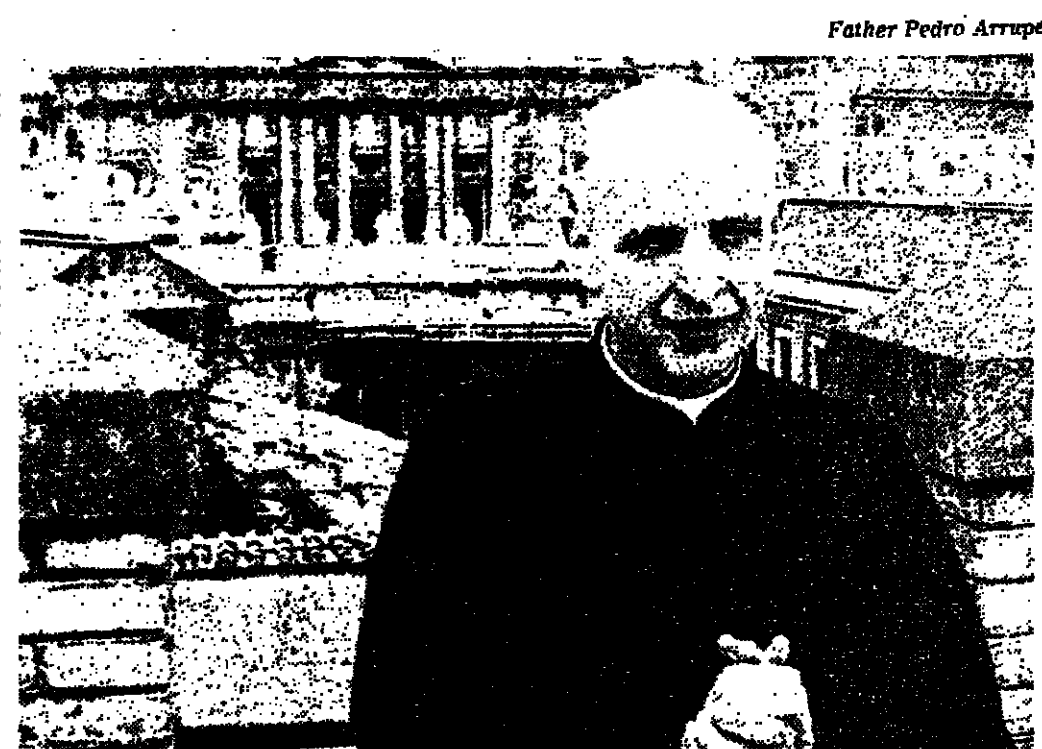
Two years ago, 40 priests sent an appeal for the restoration of religious liberties to Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister. They claimed the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania was "condemned to death" by forced reduction of clergy, impediments against baptism, a ban on Church publications, sanctions against Roman Catholics preparing children for first communion, and terrorism against students who attend church. No notable improvement has resulted, but the Kremlin did permit the three active bishops to visit Rome this May.

In Estonia, where about 480,000 Roman Catholics live, the situation is much the same. The remaining half-million Soviet Catholics live mostly in areas of pre-war Poland now incorporated in Byelorussia, and the Ukraine.

Byelorussia has 80 Roman Catholic priests but no bishop. The Ukrainian hierarchy was suppressed when the Soviet Union reoccupied the Republic from the Nazis. All 11 bishops were arrested in 1945. Only two survived prison and labour camp: Josef Slipyi released by the former Soviet leader, Mr. Khrushchev, as a gesture to Pope John, and now a cardinal in Rome, and Vasil Hopko imprisoned in Czechoslovakia until Mr. Dubcek freed him.

Faced with a Kremlin stance which has apparently changed little since Stalin sarcastically asked, "How many divisions has the Pope?" the Vatican today is seeking limited goals.

When the de facto foreign secretary, Archbishop Agostino Casaroli, went to Moscow in March, he reportedly proposed official recognition of 21 diocesan bishops in the Soviet Union, an easing of restrictions



Father Pedro Arrupe

Pope's foot in Kremlin

From Don M. LARRIMORE: Rome, September 2

has spoken of the war in Indo-China in terms far more acceptable to Moscow than Washington.

Such declarations have apparently been made without any *quid pro quo* from the Soviet Union on improvement of religious conditions eventually the Vatican would like a permanent representative in Moscow to deal with the regime on this matter, after initial Soviet concessions permitting a functioning hierarchy.

While traditionalists fear that the Pope's overtures carry grave dangers, evidence is abundant that the Pope will never compromise with, or "sell out" to, the Communists on basic issues.

His sponsorship of the study of Marxism in seminaries is based on the theory of "know your enemy" rather than any wish to please Moscow. And the Pope could have only irritated the Kremlin last year when he quoted Alexander Solzhenitsyn's novel, "Cancer Ward," in a widely reported address to Italian doctors.—Washington Post.

After his trip, the first official Vatican mission since the revolution, Mr. Casaroli said: "The very fact that after 50 years we have been able to pass from monologue to colloquy, and the atmosphere in which the colloquy unfolded, gives hope, unless I am mistaken, that it will be possible to carry on a fruitful dialogue."

Lacking military force, the Pope hopes the Soviet Union will be swayed by moral influence in areas where the "peace policy" of the parties coincides. The Vatican has generally supported the Kremlin's proposed European security conference, has pleaded for disarmament, and

the situation is much the same. The remaining half-million Soviet Catholics live mostly in areas of pre-war Poland now incorporated in Byelorussia, and the Ukraine.

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63 die

Christians dig deep

Another invention was at least claimed yesterday by the Soviet Union — the oil well. Citing documents allegedly discovered in the files of the Caucasian Southern Federal District, the outbreak of the trade union newspaper "Iskra" said the first oil-rilling project started on the Caspian coast in 1844 and by the first well was drilled in 1847 by an Engineer Alexeyev.

Wholesale prices up

The seasonally adjusted wholesale price index for the United States jumped by 0.7 per cent in August, the steepest rise in six months. The unadjusted index rose by 0.3 per cent, the same rate as in July.

Washington officials said yesterday that the figures were not affected by President Nixon's 9-day wage and price freeze since the survey was made five days before the measure was announced.

Radio 1



An illustrated handbook for the great debate this autumn on Britain's entry into the E.E.C.

It provides a critical analysis of the Government's White Paper, and a survey of the effects upon Britain's economy, industry and trade unions.

Price: 25p (post free)

It is available from:

The Circulation Manager, Room 20, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

P and O pulls out of NZ

From our Correspondent

Wellington, Sept 2

British shipping, already on the retreat from the New Zealand trade, is to withdraw from New Zealand coastal and trans-Tasmanian services operated by the P. and O. subsidiary, Union Steamship Company Ltd.

A protracted takeover bid for the Union company has been finally agreed in Wellington. New Zealand commercial interests and the Australian company, Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd will acquire Union's shares for about NZ\$2,000,000.

Assets of the company total at least NZ\$3,000,000 but the P. and O. group is eager to shed the subsidiary because of its low profitability in recent years.

The New Zealand Government stipulated that 50 per cent of the shares should be held in New Zealand but national investors showed little enthusiasm to invest in the company and in the end the Government had to indicate its willingness to back the bid by providing bridging finance for New Zealand's cash share of NZ\$500,000.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Gordon, said tonight that the new venture would promote the development and revitalisation of services essential to New Zealand's industry and trade.

Lamu escapes an oily fate

From STANLEY MEISLER: Nairobi, September 2

The pace of life on the island of Lamu hasn't changed much in the past 600 years. But it has just had a close shave.

Lamu, located off the northern coast of Kenya, looks much as it did in the 14th century when it was one of the famous Arab coastal settlements.

Ancient sailing dhows clog its tiny harbour. Its coral rock houses, packed together, go up the small hill by the sea. Most of the streets are so narrow that only two persons can walk abreast. No one has a car or even a bicycle.

Then last year Shell-BP began drilling two oil wells near the island.

The history buffs of Africa, who have a special fondness for the quaint and ancient island, began to worry. They knew that the discovery of oil has a way of changing the lives of the African people.

10 Sudanese judges dismissed

From our Correspondent

Khartoum, September 2

The Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council has dismissed 10 judges. The purge is believed to be connected with the abortive coup in July against President Numeiri.

One judge, Salah Hassan, has been placed in detention. It is said he would have been chief justice had the Left-wing coup succeeded.

Another dismissed judge is Mohammed Elhassan Eltayeb. He was appointed to head a committee to scrutinise journalists following the nationalisation of the press in August last year.

Sources said a purge of the Civil Service was also expected.—Reuters.

Peking agrees to US line

China has agreed to establish temporary indirect telephone communications with the United States from today, apparently in preparation for President Nixon's visit. Similar links — through Tokyo and Paris — were made when the US table tennis team went to China in the spring. Until then there had been no direct telephone service to mainland China for more than 20 years.

Then late intervened at Lamu, at least for the history buffs.

Shell-BP announced that its two wells off Lamu were dry, and after spending \$23 millions in 30 years of exploration in the arid north of Kenya, it had decided to suspend all of its drilling.

At Lamu the dhows sail on, and the natives walk the narrow streets, and the history buffs are happy.

Progress, for a while, has passed it by.—Los Angeles Times.

Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel.

The first time Cutty Sark sees the inside of a barrel it isn't even Cutty Sark.

It's as many as 30 (or maybe more; only the man with the Cutty Sark secret knows exactly how many) classic straight whiskies made at distilleries throughout Scotland's Highlands and Islands.

These whiskies slumber down the years in oaken casks; breathing the soft, pure Scottish air as they slowly attain their own personal peak of maturity.

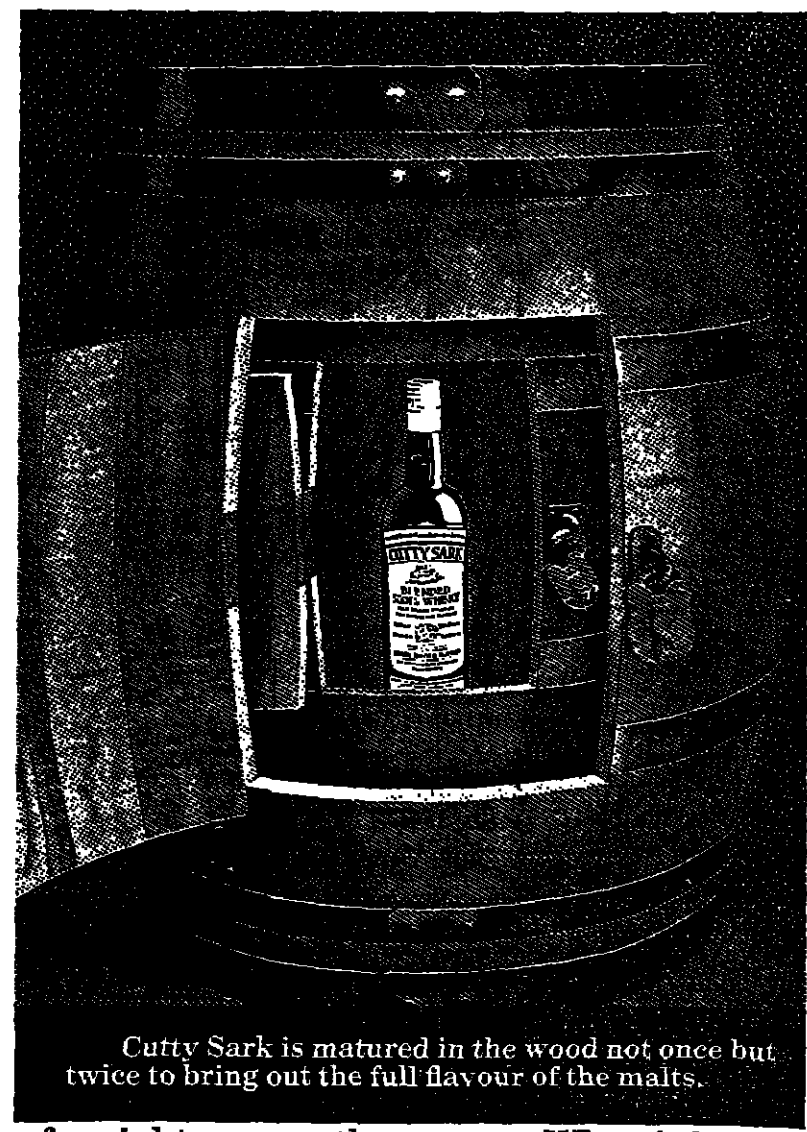
When the time is right, they are all brought together. Some of this, some of that, a touch of this and gradually Cutty Sark is born.

The second barrel.

Then, when most of us would be tempted to put the precious liquid straight into bottles, the man who blends Cutty Sark insists on something that makes Cutty Sark the brow scotch that it is.

He knows that, once in the bottle, whisky stops maturing. Because it cannot breathe through glass. So he puts Cutty Sark back into casks. Back into the wood.

Now starts a honeymoon that will last



Cutty Sark is matured in the wood not once but twice to bring out the full flavour of the malts.

for eighteen months or more. When it is over the malts will emerge transformed.

They will have mingled, married and matured together. Growing in character until a flavour is created that is undoubtedly much greater than the sum of its parts.

And that's the double-barrelled scotch. You can't set your sights any higher.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.

Russia leads US in missile build-up

The Soviet Union now has almost half as many again land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) as the United States, and is building ballistic missile nuclear submarines at a rate that will wipe out the present American lead in submarine-launched weapons by 1974. Russia has about 20 of the new Y-class nuclear submarines and is building them at a rate of seven to eight a year.

The calculations are those of "The Military Balance, 1971-1972," annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. The research body's findings are reported to be the most authoritative of any issued publicly.

With its 1,054 ICBMs, the study reports the United States has apparently made no effort to increase the number of land-based launchers, but has continued to replace Minuteman 1 missiles with the Minuteman 3, each of which carries three independently-targeted nuclear warheads. Under present plans about five hundred of them are to be deployed by 1975, doubling the number of targets at which the Minuteman force can strike.

At the same time, the United States has begun to deploy the more advanced Poseidon submarine-launched ballistic missile, each with 10 independently-targeted nuclear warheads. The first submarine equipped with them became operational earlier this year.

Completion of the programme to convert 31 of America's 41 nuclear submarines to the new weapons system will raise the total number of warheads deliverable by the submarine force from about 1,500 to more than 5,400. They would be capable of attacking about five thousand separate targets.

Having surpassed the United States in the number of land-based ICBMs, the Soviet Union has been slowed down further deployment of them and "may have reached, or be approaching, a planned level," the Institute reports.

But a number of underground silos of a new type have been observed. These are said to be able to give added protection to existing missiles, especially the large SS-9, with a multiple warhead cluster. Russia has been actively engaged in testing the weapon, which contains three re-entry vehicles. In 1968 it now has 280 operational SS-9s, with their 30-35 megaton warheads, the Institute declares.

In contrast to the augmentation of their offensive missile forces, both Russia and the United States have continued to their strategic bomber strength. The number of American B53s has dropped to "well below" 500, and the number of Russian Bison and Bear bombers is now estimated to be 140.

But, the study believes, the

effectiveness of the American bombers is likely to be greatly increased by the introduction of the new short-range attack missile (SRAM) with an effective range of 60-75 miles. Each B52 could carry 24 of them, and the proposed B1 bomber would carry 32.

Thus, "the total number of nuclear weapons deliverable by the American strategic bomber force is...likely to rise sharply in the next five years. The Soviet Union has shown no apparent interest in matching this particular effort."

Russia has devoted a great deal more effort than the US, however, to territorial air defences. It deploys some 10,000 anti-aircraft missiles (SAM) and 3,000 intercepter aircraft, and seems to be testing an improved antiballistic missile and may be ready to begin installing it.

Among the report's findings on the military developments elsewhere:

CHINA. It is improving its military production, qualitatively as well as quantitatively. But of its 140 divisions, only five are armoured and its mobility is limited. Its navy and air force account for only about 10 per cent of its total armaments, valued at \$1,880,000, as compared with 30 per cent in Russia.

China appears to be building one nuclear-powered submarine. It conducted only one nuclear bomb test last year, the 11th since 1964. It may have enough fissionable material for a total of about 120 nuclear and atomic weapons. It has deployed about 20 operational missiles of medium range (1,000 miles) in North-eastern and North-western China, but has brought a new missile site into use in Manchuria, allowing for flights of up to 2,000 miles into the Sinkiang desert. This suggests the development of an intermediate range ballistic missile.

The study estimates that China deploys about twenty thousand railway and construction troops, and protective forces for them, in Laos and North Vietnam. North Vietnam, in turn, is seen as having 90,000 of its own troops in South Vietnam.

MIDDLE EAST. Israel has about forty more combat aircraft than last year, but Egypt about one hundred more, and its army has 250 more tanks. The study confirms the general estimate of between 15,000 and 20,000 Russian down planes in Egypt than a year ago, together with many more Soviet-controlled SAM sites.

Washington Post.

Balance in East

By DAVID FAIRHALL: Defence Correspondent

A clear reflection of the political tension between China and the Soviet Union can now be found in the increasing military forces of these two communist powers. The latest edition of "The Military Balance, 1971-1972," China has been moving its troops north while Russia has three more divisions on its eastern border than it had last year. Over the past three years, Russia has therefore increased its ground forces facing China by 18 divisions; a total of 41 divisions is now deployed east of the Ural.

China has meanwhile been improving its military production in both quantity and quality and it is developing a new twin-engine fighter. It has also improved its ability to deliver nuclear weapons by increasing production of the TU-16 medium bomber. The Chinese air force now has at least 30 of these and they are being turned out at a rate of about five a month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

ANNOUNCEMENTS, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to the Guardian at 21, John Street, London, W.C.1, or to the local office. Births, marriages and deaths are accepted for publication on the basis of the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTHS—On September 2 at Wytham Maternity Hospital to Mrs. Barbara Matfield and Mr. Frank Barfield, a son (a brother for Michael and Jonathan), at 11, High Grove Road, Chesham, Cheshire.

DEATHS—On August 28, 1971, to CLARENCE (née Wilding) and MARTIN, of 19 Bramley Drive, Tottenham, Surrey, a second son (Jonathan Howard).

ENGAGEMENTS—MISCOCK—RANDLIFE—The engagement of Miss KENNETH RANDLIFE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH RANDLIFE, of 10, Colville, Cornwall, to Mr. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, son of Mr. and Mrs. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, of 10, Colville, Cornwall.

MARRIAGE—On August 28, 1971, at St. Peter's, Aylesford, Kent, the marriage of Miss H. W. FREETHINGHAM, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. FREETHINGHAM, of 10, Colville, Cornwall, to Mr. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, son of Mr. and Mrs. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, of 10, Colville, Cornwall.

Golden Wedding—On September 3, 1921, at St. Peter's, Aylesford, Kent, the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. FREETHINGHAM, of 10, Colville, Cornwall, to Mr. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, son of Mr. and Mrs. JENNIFER RANDLIFE, of 10, Colville, Cornwall.

Deaths—On September 2, 1971, at St. Peter's, Aylesford, Kent, the death of Mr. H. W. FREETHINGHAM, of 10, Colville, Cornwall, aged 50 years.

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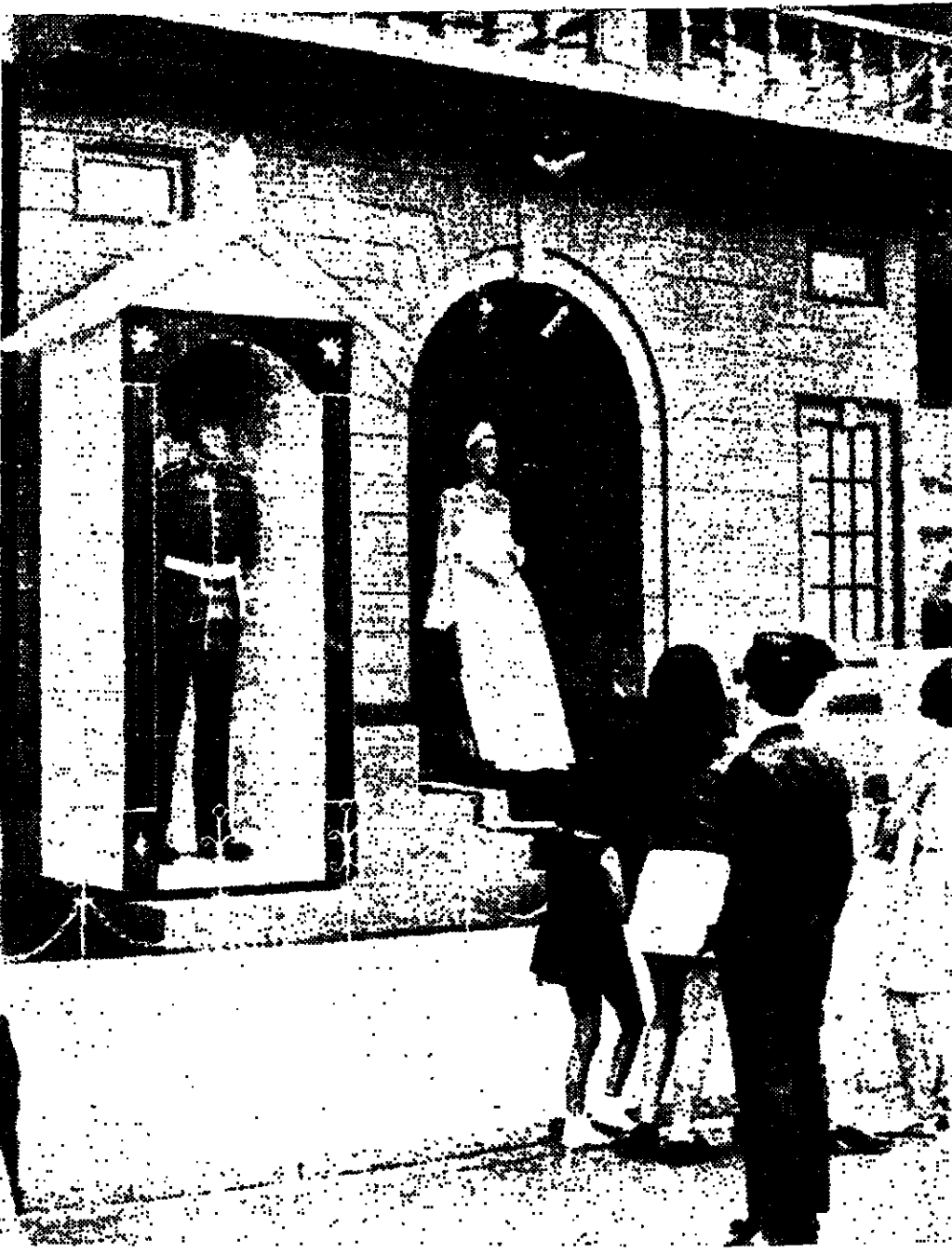
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Wax models of the Queen at Buckingham Palace and a guardsman on sentry duty have been set up in Sukiyabashi, Tokyo to mark the forthcoming visit to London of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Notices nearby wish the Imperial couple a happy tour of Europe

Limits on British initiative

By our Foreign Staff

Officially there is very little the Foreign Office can do to help Lady Amelia Fleming, the widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, who has been arrested by the Greek authorities. She is accused of taking part in a plot to secure the escape of Alexander Papanicolaou, a soldier who tried to kill the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos.

Lady Fleming is of Greek origin and holds both British and Greek nationalities. This apparently makes it very difficult for Britain to try to give her help and the British consul in Athens cannot even insist on seeing her.

Soon after her arrest on Wednesday, the British Embassy in Athens asked the Greek authorities for information about her arrest. But they have not been given more than the official Greek spokesman's explanation. It is not clear what more British officials can do at this point.

It may be that the Foreign Office will at least use informal channels to try to convey to the Greek authorities the strength of feeling in Britain that Lady Fleming should not be victimised. There is no doubt that the image of the Greek colonels in Britain will be further damaged if Lady Fleming remains in custody and the Greek authorities may well be asked if they consider such a development to be in their best interests.

The eastward shift in Russian deployment has been achieved without weakening Soviet ground forces in Europe at least in numerical terms. The total manpower in Russia's armed forces has increased by 70,000, whereas the United States has reduced its force by 42,000 since July, 1970, and by 85,000 since 1968, when it reached a peak. The Americans are therefore well on the way to achieving the target of 2,500,000 for 1972.

The analysis emphasises that with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks now under some promise of stabilising the nuclear arms race in future, for the moment, it is still in full swing.

The latest edition of "The Military Balance" includes much new material. One section shows military forces stationed overseas and where they are. Another lists arms production in countries with secondary but growing defence industries, and there are 30 of these and they are being turned out at a rate of about five a month.

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Pompidou's view of MPs' role

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, September 2

President Pompidou said today that in an age when government decisions were dominated by technical considerations, specialists, and computers, there was danger that aspects of humanity which escaped the notice of electronics and specialists would be neglected. Parliamentarians were well placed to react against the demands of technicians. The President was speaking at Versailles, at the opening of the 59th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He reminded delegates that, in the words of Mirabeau, they were there "by the will of the people." There could be no better expression of the fundamental vocation of Parliament.

Parliament had to defend people from dangers, of which war was one of the most constant. Here and there in the world, war continued. France, which had suffered through it, did not spare her efforts, "visible and invisible," to limit conflicts. She had equipped herself with means of defence, but was ready to take part in a general disarmament which was "real and controlled."

War was not the only danger. Racism, "scourge of the twentieth century," continued its ravages. France, devoted to the concept of the rights of man, would continue to denounce its existence and try to diminish its effects.

Inequality was another danger. It existed even in the most highly developed countries. It was most serious between the developed and the developing countries. It was the duty of the rich to give more help to the needy countries.

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Political obstacles to Suez opening

From Robert Toth

Washington, September 2

If Egypt and Israel agree on terms to clear the Suez Canal, the United States is ready to spend up to \$56 million (about £23 million) in Egyptian pounds on the reopening. The Administration favours a recommendation by the House Foreign Affairs Committee for Congressional authorisation of the money to be written into the pending Foreign Assistance Bill.

The Committee also stipulated, in a little-noticed section of a report issued on July 28, that the Canal must be "open on equal terms to the ships of all nations, including Israel, on a non-discriminatory basis."

State Department officials say the Committee's action was a gesture towards an interim settlement. But they admit political hurdles remain.

Consideration of the Foreign Aid Bill in the House and Senate has been held up by a fight between Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the Administration. Before acting on the bill, Senator Fulbright wants access to a five-year study on foreign aid which the Administration is withholding on grounds of executive privilege.

Credit sales

The Bill also contains \$510 million (about £208 million) for the fiscal years 1972 and 1973 for military credit sales to Israel. It would not set a specific ceiling on the amount of counterpart funds. In Egyptian pounds, to be used for reopening the Canal. But, according to Congressional officials, the total available would be \$56.6 million.

Reopening the Canal, closed since 1967, would be a major operation, costing more than \$100 million (about \$41 million). Should the Canal be widened (for giant tankers) as well as cleared, the cost would be more than double. The operation would take from four to seven months.

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W Pakistan clings to hope of unity

From LEE LESCAZE: Islamabad, September 2

Army casualties trickle back from East Pakistan. West Pakistan defence prices are up and the Karachi stock market down, but none of these events has significantly disrupted life here.

The dry, poor villages of the Northern Punjab that traditionally send their sons to the army are not protesting over the cost of military action to hold East Pakistan. Neither are Karachi's businessmen close to the point at which they might oppose the military Government's policy.

"Their attitude is that it's all right if it doesn't cost too much and it's not costing too much so it's all right," a Karachi resident observed this week.

However, while there is wide acceptance of President Yahya Khan's military attempt to hold Pakistan's two wings together, some Pakistanis doubt that it will succeed and many who believe the nation's unity ultimately will be preserved acknowledge that such a solution is months, if not years away.

"We had to do it," one pessimistic businessman remarked. "But now we're trapped. We're in a tunnel and there is no honourable way to back out."

Most Western diplomats here are also pessimistic about the Government's long-term ability to hold on to the East, but Pakistani pessimists are greatly outnumbered by men who believe East Pakistan can be pacified eventually with continued military pressure, a handful of political concessions, and international efforts to end India's role in support of the East Pakistan guerrillas.

Whatever their view of the future, no Pakistanis here believe the East Pakistan crisis was of Islamabad's making. Sympathy for East Pakistan's Bengalis ranges from those who dismiss them as racially inferior "little monkeys" to those who believe the Bengalis were misled by treasonous leaders.

West Pakistanis from Yahya Khan down are acutely aware of the world outcry that has labelled their military campaign genocidal. As a result, one of the most popular topics here is Northern Ireland. The newspapers carry numerous reports from Belfast and Pakistanis ask: "If Britain can get away without

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He said the Pakistan continent, which includes British India, which meets next month, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Wilson not to waver on aid. Mr. Wilson visited West Bengal, Delhi, and Calcutta with the Bishop of Stepney, Dr. Trevor Huddleston.

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HOME NEWS

Parties check in for poll

By JOHN KEES

Three candidates lodged nomination papers for the by-election in Falkirk and Paisley yesterday. Polling is on September 16. Mr. Harry Ewing, Labour, and Mr. David Anderson, Conservative, were the red and blue roses of traditional party politics. Mr. Robert McIntyre, Scottish National Party, sported a sprig of white thistle in his lapel.

There is at the moment no hint of any other candidate in the field, but late starters have had Monday to place deposits and nominations.

It was at Falkirk about 700 years ago that Edward I, Hammer of the Scots, defeated the Scottish folk hero William Wallace, and south of Glasgow, lies the Field of Bannockburn, scene of victory for Scottish independence from Edward II.

It is unlikely that the forces of the latterday Edward—Mr. Heath—will prevail, in spite of his popular image in some quarters, as a hammer. Robert McIntyre, in other ways, Nor is it likely that a new Bannockburn will be fought under the nationalist banner.

The constituency has consistently returned a Labour Member since the war. The late Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, who died in May, represented the area for 23 years, and would have been a safe inheritance.

The choice of September 16, polling day, however, suggests that the Labour Party is leaving nothing to chance. Mr. Anderson will be hoping to be home and dry before there is much wrangling within the party over the Common Market and to capitalise on the current industrial and economic crisis in Scotland.

Mr. Ewing is a confirmed anti-Communist and has already been quoted as pointing out that although the separate constituency is supposed to be a boom area, it is still as much a part of the Scottish average as any other.

Mr. Anderson, who reduced the Labour majority by about 1,000 votes in 1966, intends to concentrate much of his effort on the Common Market issue, even if it is not a matter of burning concern at the moment. He is a committed Member and sees British partnership in Europe as one of the long-term issues to be fought for development and growth.

But it is perhaps the vote for the SNP, which will produce the most revealing commentary on the state of the nation. Scotland, in common with Wales, has been through a rough economic passage in the first year of Mr. Heath's Government.

General election: D. Macdonald (Lab.) 22,984; D. R. Anderson (C.) 15,754; L. McIntyre (SNP) 6,571. Lab. vote in 1966, 17,230.

Hospital 'not dangerous'

The chairman of a regional hospital board committee yesterday denied that a dangerous situation existed at St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, Birmingham.

A Government report recently at the hospital for the mentally sub-normal was under-staffed and in some ways dangerous for its patients. But Dr. J. C. Heather, chairman of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, said he was not aware of any danger. He said he was continuing between the hospital board and the hospital management committee.

TUC drive for £8 pension 'as first step'

The TUC's General Council decided at Blackpool yesterday to back a demand for an £8 pension for a single person and £14 for married couples.

This is a first step in establishing a pension equivalent to the TUC's target for a national minimum wage of £18 a week. But the General Council—meeting in readiness for the TUC's annual conference next week—has ruled out industrial action as part of the biggest-ever campaign to improve the pensioner's lot.

It is asking the draughtsmen's section of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to drop its proposal that the Congress should encourage affiliated unions to use industrial action to achieve its objectives.

The General Council wants pensions to be adjusted annually, without a means test, to the cost of living and to any general increase in living standards. The campaign will be launched on Sunday when Mr. Feather, TUC General Secretary, will address an open air rally.

Some members of the General Council were yesterday highly critical of press, television, and radio reporting of trade union affairs, complaining of "leaks and misrepresentation." But an attempt to get a debate early next month on two motions which propose establishing a committee for monitoring reports was lost.

Defence for pill warning

By our own Reporter

The Committee on Safety of Drugs today dismisses criticisms of its "alarmist" warning given in December about high-dosage contraceptive pills.

It says in its annual report that although the evidence on which the warning was based had not been analysed at the time, "the committee was convinced that it could be failing in its duty if it did not give as early a warning as possible in such cases."

The committee, the Government's watchdog, recalls that the warning gave rise to criticisms. "Nature" condemned the "hurried announcement" as leading to pressure on family doctors and causing a "crisis of confidence" in the pill. Its purpose was to look at the effects on people and industry in west central Scotland if 5,000 people became redundant at once.

Mr. William Syme, assistant director of social work for Glasgow Corporation, told the inquiry that an unemployed man had to adjust to the fact that he could not support his family. This could result in feelings of inadequacy and loss of dignity and self-worth.

The inevitable product was friction and unhappiness in the home. "I am particularly concerned about the effect on children living in an atmosphere of tension and despair," he said.

Mr. James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said that members of the Government's advisory group on the UCS had admitted that the problems of UCS were substantially behind them. "The contracts taken at a loss had worked themselves out of the system. The jobs they had in hand were a good prospect, and certainly the ships on order, but not yet started, have been taken at a good price and promised to put UCS on the road to viability. This was admitted."

It has been established "to our satisfaction" that UCS was on the way to being viable.

Another witness, Mr. Charles Kirk, director of social work at Clydebank, said he expected that the amount paid out by his department this year to meet arrears of rent, gas, and electricity would be double last year's.

Mr. Frank Cousins, one of the assessors at the inquiry, asked: "What is the feeling which is growing up locally about unemployment? Is it acceptance, resignation, or possible anarchy?"

Mr. Kirk: You see, for example, young people milling around the town when you feel they should be at work. There are no jobs available and these people are faced with the prospect of being out of work, not only for weeks or for months, but for a year.

Suggestions that emigration would increase were difficult to understand. "There are still footloose people. But the state of the world and the state of this country, including the south of England and the Midlands, makes it difficult to see how many people will be moving out of this area."

The inquiry was adjourned until today when Mr. Benn, Minister of Technology in the Labour Government, is expected to give evidence.

Inquiry into hotels register

An official hotel information service and register is being considered by the English Tourist Board. It has commissioned a survey of hotels and other tourist accommodation by a London management consultant firm.

BBC rules out sexy voice

RADIO 1 and 2 will begin in the autumn a new series of night-time entertainment shows Monday to Friday sessions of "progressive pop" between 10 p.m. and midnight, and an Elvis Presley series. The BBC believes interest in radio is growing.

Mr. Douglas Muggieridge, Controller of Radios 1 and 2, said yesterday that women listeners would not stand for a girl sex-jockey. In the United States a sexy voice after midnight had been tried out. "Here it would just cause disruption," he admitted that he would probably have "Women's Lib after me" for his comments.

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THE Commissioners of HM Customs will soon celebrate 300 years of unpopularity bravely borne.

On September 27, 1771, Charles II appointed the first Board of Customs responsible directly to the Crown; until then the collection of Customs revenue had been hived off to farmers who made a neat profit out of it.

This royal and bold act of nationalisation is to be celebrated on September 24 with a reception in the Long Room of the Custom House, next to Billingsgate Market in London. Princess Alexandra, members of the Government, and the diplomatic corps, representatives of trade and industry, and former Chancellors of the Exchequer will be there.

Dr Johnson in his Dictionary defined excise as "a hateful tax upon property adjudged not by the common judges of property but by wretches hired by those to whom the excise is paid." The Commissioners did not like that at all, and their lawyers wrote a fierce letter telling him not to repeat the libel in later editions. But he did.

Somerset Maugham hated us like poison, says the department's acting librarian, Alan Card. "He never had a good word to say for us." The

Customs men with plenty to declare

reason for the grudge was that the Customs once confiscated a splendid collection of butterflies he brought from a foreign journey.

The Customs and Excise can boast other literary connections. Chaucer was a controller of the wool customs, Congreve had a sinecure as a searcher, Burns was an excise officer, and Adam Smith was a Scottish Commissioner of Customs. Tom Paine had the distinction of being sacked twice from the Excise—once for falsifying his log and once after fleeing from debts.

The Department has not only had to bear the scorn of Dr Johnson, the animosity of Somerset Maugham, and the guilty resentment of petty-smugglers round the island, so the had to put up with the mockery of Compton Mackenzie. "Whisky

Galore" was based on a real episode—the sinking of the SS Politician off the Outer Hebrides in 1941. The Customs and Excise Department's archives still have the reports of the unfortunate and unhappy excise official who had to pursue the whisky smugglers around the island, so the civil servants can see the bureaucratically tragic side to the affair.

If Compton Mackenzie was not entirely fair to the Department, popular history has been as bad. It has taken a notably over-romantic view of smugglers, according to the knowledgeable Mr. Card. Smugglers have been seen, he says, as jolly sailors with casks on their shoulders landing from fishing smacks in sandy coves and singing as they hide their modest contraband in a cave. In fact, smuggling was big

business. In its peak period, from 1785 to 1810, about a quarter of the goods imported into this country were smuggled.

Today the contraband is mainly currency, drugs, and diamonds. Pornography, too, of course. Customs officers have always been concerned about books, whether it is copies of "Ulysses," something from the Olympia Press, or something thought to offend against religion.

The next years will see a big expansion for HM Customs and Excise, which at the moment has a staff of 18,000. The Common Market means far more work to deal with a complicated collection of regulations and preferences. And the Value Added Tax means a whole new world for the excise men. Three hundred years of insults have their compensations.

The Commissioners have even had the last word with Dr Johnson. They acquired an eighth edition of his Dictionary and displayed it in the Customs House, open at the page with the offensive definition of excise. The building was hit in a wartime air-raid and a piece of shrapnel neatly obliterated the insulting words.

Oliver Pritchett



The Church of San Simeone Piccolo on the Grand Canal, Venice—one of two paintings by Guardi stolen yesterday from Kenwood House, London. (Report back page)

Unions' Clydeside inquiry 'not out to blame'

The Scottish TUC's inquiry into the run-down at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is not seen as an attempt to place the blame for the crisis, Professor Raymond Ilsey, who is presiding, said yesterday.

Its purpose was to look at the effects on people and industry in west central Scotland if 5,000 people became redundant at once.

Mr. William Syme, assistant director of social work for Glasgow Corporation, told the inquiry that an unemployed man

had to adjust to the fact that he could not support his family. This could result in feelings of inadequacy and loss of dignity and self-worth.

The inevitable product was friction and unhappiness in the home. "I am particularly concerned about the effect on children living in an atmosphere of tension and despair," he said.

Mr. James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said that members of the Government's advisory group on the UCS had admitted that the

problems of UCS were substantially behind them. "The contracts taken at a loss had worked themselves out of the system. The jobs they had in hand were a good prospect, and certainly the ships on order, but not yet started, have been taken at a good price and promised to put UCS on the road to viability. This was admitted."

It has been established "to our satisfaction" that UCS was on the way to being viable.

Another witness, Mr. Charles Kirk, director of social work at Clydebank, said he expected that the amount paid out by his department this year to meet arrears of rent, gas, and electricity would be double last year's.

Mr. Frank Cousins, one of the assessors at the inquiry, asked: "What is the feeling which is growing up locally about unemployment? Is it acceptance, resignation, or possible anarchy?"

Mr. Kirk: You see, for example, young people milling around the town when you feel they should be at work. There are no jobs available and these people are faced with the prospect of being out of work, not only for weeks or for months, but for a year.

Suggestions that emigration would increase were difficult to understand. "There are still footloose people. But the state of the world and the state of this country, including the south of England and the Midlands, makes it difficult to see how many people will be moving out of this area."

The inquiry was adjourned until today when Mr. Benn, Minister of Technology in the Labour Government, is expected to give evidence.

Inquiry into hotels register

An official hotel information service and register is being considered by the English Tourist Board. It has commissioned a survey of hotels and other tourist accommodation by a London management consultant firm.

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King of beasts 'bugged'

By a Medical Correspondent

INFORMATION which will help in the care and treatment of animals in captivity is being gathered "on the hoof."

The natural habits of most wild animals are unknown because of difficulty in observing what they do without creating an artificial environment.

But a method has been developed which makes it possible to estimate how often an animal gets excited or frightened, how much exercise it takes, how much time it spends in the sun or the shade, and how often it kills.

The technique has been developed by Dr. A. M. Hartnoll, former Professor of Physiology and Biochemistry at the University of East Africa, Nairobi. He described it at a press conference in London yesterday organised by the World Wildlife Fund to launch "Wildlife Week."

The technique consists of measuring three parameters, deep body temperature, surface temperature, and subcutaneous temperature (just below the skin). The data is transmitted by tiny sensors implanted in the animal, which can be picked up 30 miles away.

The way the three readings vary and the relationship between them tell just what the animal is doing. A great deal of the work has centred on the lion, whose temperature fluctuates widely. When it is resting its skin tends to be the same as the environment.

But just before a kill, for instance, it gets very excited—the blood vessels close to the skin open, it "flashes with anger," and the skin temperature reaches the same level as its internal temperature.

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Graduate jobs decreasing

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Grant-aided university students who drop out of their courses are costing the nation more than is needed to run the entire student careers advisory service, according to Miss Audrey Newsome, head of the appointments and counselling service at Keele University.

She told the Standing Conference of University Appointments Services in Cambridge, yesterday, that by the mid-1980s the Government would spend about £1,000 millions on university education. She condemned the lack of professional careers advice available to students.

"We must debate our role and develop professional expertise very quickly," she said.

Employment of the growing surplus of graduates should be made easier by the introduction of broadly-based courses at

universities, especially in science.

The help given to students to choose a university was woefully inadequate at most schools. This, she said, was worsened by the lack of information concerning opportunities for employment after university.

The 1971 report of the conference, published yesterday, warns students not to expect a resurgence of industrial demand for graduates for several years.

The report says that students, even at the pre-university stage, are told that reading a subject at university will increasingly not be a passport to a post making direct use of that subject and that the accepted avenues of employment for graduates will no longer accommodate the many who get degrees.

BEA wants fares up—and down

BEA, which is applying to increase fares on home routes by 10 per cent, yesterday told the Board that it was applying to the Air Transport Licensing Board that it plans to cut some fares on the same routes.

Mr. James Scarlett, BEA's external affairs manager, told the Board in London: "There have been proposals over the years for promotional fares on domestic services; standby fares for one. It is a thing the airlines are looking at now."

He said after the meeting that BEA's and British Caledonian's plans for promotional fares were concerned with trunk routes from London to Scotland and Belfast.

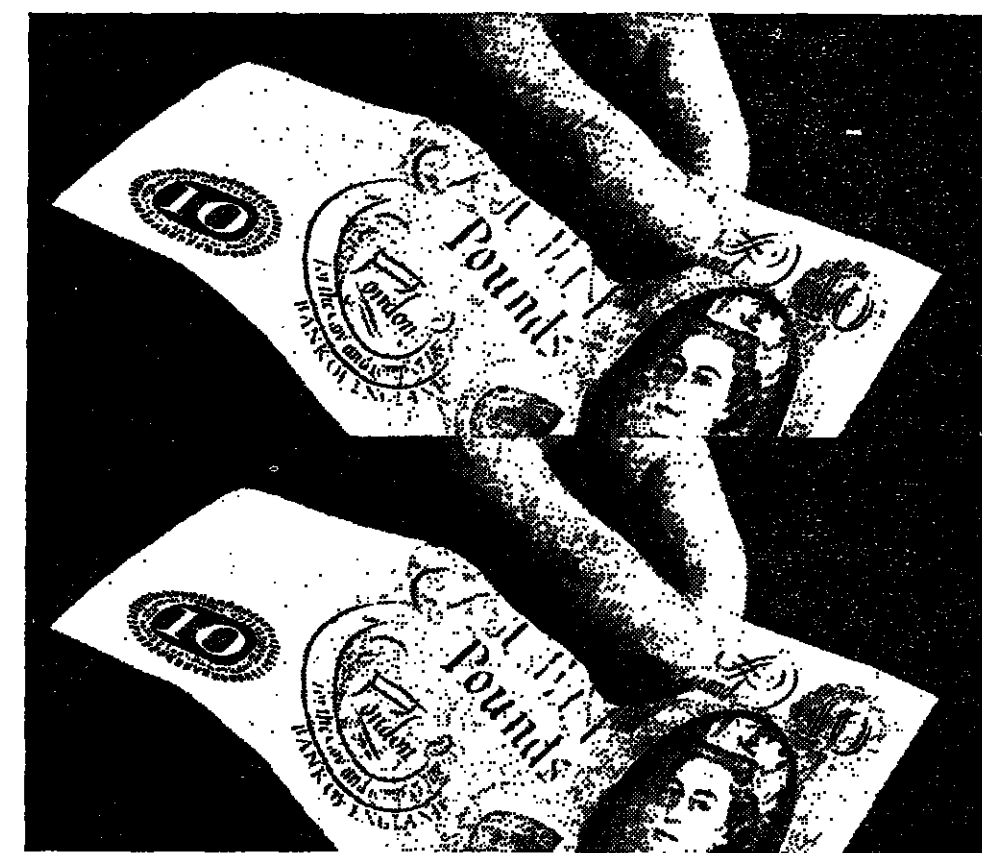
"There will probably be cheap weekend return fares. We are trying to put some impulse into traffic growth which will

not dilute the existing revenue. I am sure we will be coming to the Board with an application fairly soon."

The Board's chairman, Mr. James Lawrie, had asked if it was not inconsistent for BEA to plan half-price fares into Europe for passengers who booked four months in advance, and at the same moment to increase fares on domestic routes.

Mr. Scarlett said there was an essential need to keep the hard core of fair traffic paying the economic fare. "We don't see plans for promotional fares (booking four months before flying) having application on domestic services," he added.

The Board's decision will be announced later. BEA and eight other airlines are applying into traffic growth which will



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Boycott will not stop Ulster inquiry

From SIMON HOGGART in Dublin

The Compton inquiry into the treatment of Northern Ireland detainees will continue even if none of the detainees gives evidence. Sir Edmund Compton said yesterday, at a news conference, that the inquiry would use newspaper reports and written testimonies instead of face-to-face interviews. "Even if there is a boycott, the inquiry will be by no means frustrated."

Prisoners at Crumlin Road prison said in a statement this week that they would unanimously refuse to give evidence because of the nature of the inquiry.

They objected to the fact that the inquiry will be held in secret, that no legal representation will be allowed, and that the three members of the inquiry will not have the power to summon witnesses or documents.

Sir Edmund said: "We have asked for, and will, first-hand evidence from the complainants themselves. We are already aware of the existence of statements coming from, or purporting to come from, these complainants. They exist in considerable quantities and have been published by the press. Undoubtedly we shall be glad to accept such evidence on specific actions which have been taken against specific people."

Sir Edmund said that the inquiry would probably work back from the written allegations, and would interview the security forces who would have been concerned in the relevant incidents.

The letters inviting detainees to give evidence had already been sent out. "The sooner we can begin our inquiry, provided that speed is consistent with fairness, the better it will be. We are well aware of the urgent need that this should be carried through as soon as possible."

Sir Edmund said he did not know how long the inquiry would take. He also denied a suggestion, made by the Association for Legal Justice, that he might be biased because of his position as Northern Ireland Secretary.

He said he was not paid by the Government, but from the Consolidated Funds, from which judges are paid.

Mr. Edgar Fay, QC, another member of the inquiry, appealed to the people who wish to boycott it to reconsider their decision. He promised a "Christian Herald," one of the oldest Protestant weeklies, to take over the "Sunday Companion," which is owned by the International Publishing Corporation. The first issue of the combined paper will appear in October 2. No purchase price has been disclosed.

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Heath blamed for bloodshed

The blood and anguish now flowing through the streets of Belfast are the direct responsibility of the British Government — and Mr Heath in particular — says Mr Michael Foot, MP.

In an article in today's "Tribune," Mr Foot also says that the Government's rejection of the demand for a royal commission is "an act of arrogance and an act of cowardice." Having "helped to provoke the slide to disaster in Ireland, Heath also does grave injury to parliamentary institutions in Britain," he writes. "Parliament should be sitting right now."

Several people prophesied that a return of a Tory Government, with its commitment to Stormont, would breed fresh violence. "But few perhaps foresaw that the new policy would be executed with all the insensitivity and thick-headedness which is the hallmark of Heath. And brutality has been added to stupidity, which can only mean more violence."

The former editor of the "New Statesman," Mr Paul Johnson, says in the "Statesman" today that Britain must disengage from Ireland and in time will.

"It is interesting to note," he writes, "that even those who still argue that Ulster is British, and support our military presence, do so increasingly on the sole grounds that to withdraw the troops would precipitate a bloodbath, in which the Protestant extremists would hurt themselves on the defenceless Catholic minority."

"If this is indeed likely, it is an unanswerable reason for disarming the Protestants now, something no British Government has even dared to attempt."

BAC to shun new body

The British Aircraft Corporation seems unlikely to recognise the unofficial trade union redundancy committee, to which 3,000 workers gave a mandate to fight the 1,200 redundancies announced by the corporation on Tuesday.

The demand for recognition of the committee, which followed meetings on Wednesday, came from workers at Fairford, Gloucestershire, and Filton, Bristol, where the Concorde is being produced and tested.

The management yesterday said that the corporation saw no reason to supersede "existing well-established and agreed staff and works negotiating procedures."

Trade unions in Bristol claimed yesterday that the total of 480 redundancies announced for Filton and Fairford was misleading because they were back was more likely to be 557, because employees were being asked to retire early.

Death 'not known for two years'

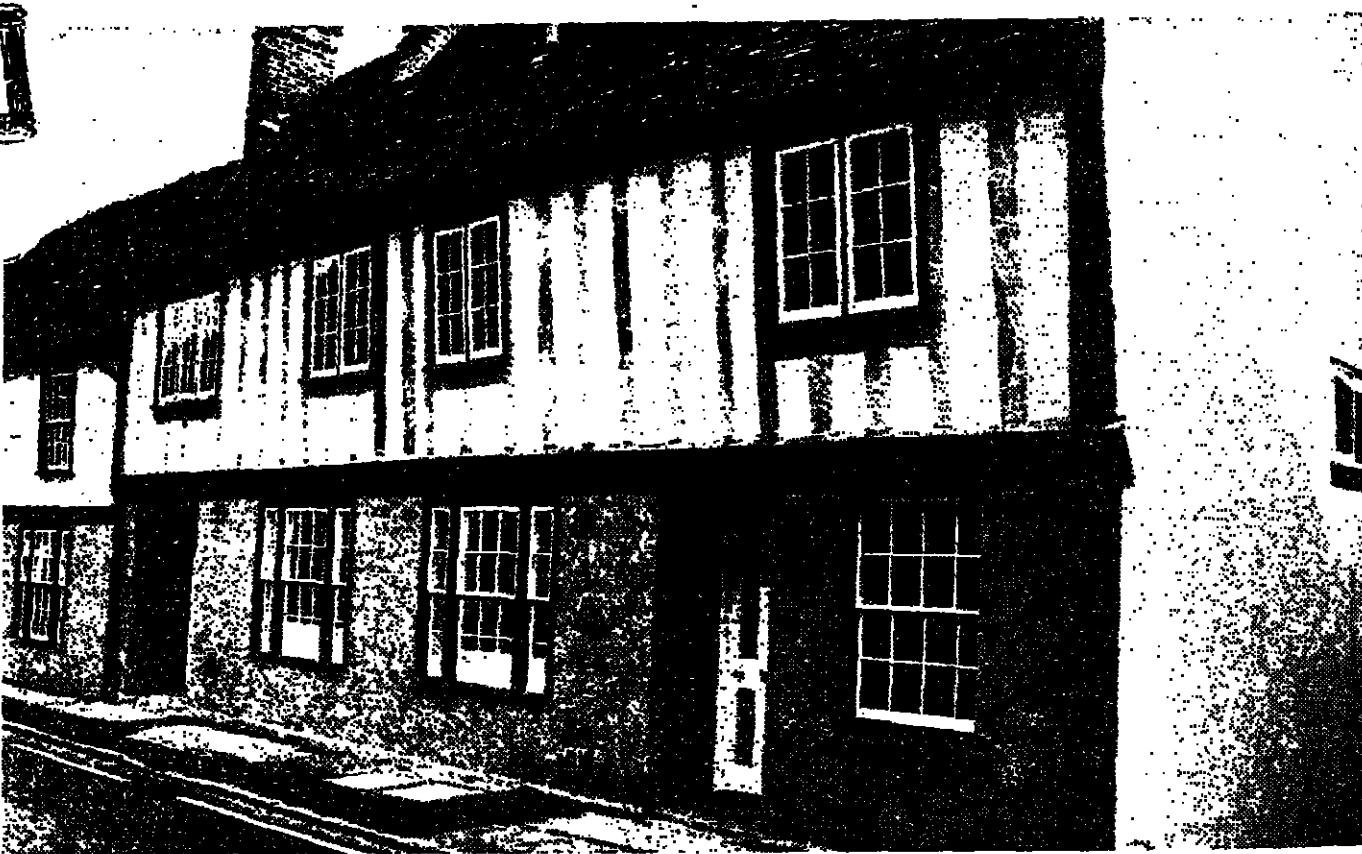
A full inquiry will be held into why relatives of a patient were not told of his death for more than two years.

Mr Dennis Stedman, aged 55, died in Leybourne Grange Mental Hospital, West Malling, Kent, on February 13, 1969. His sister-in-law, Mrs Elizabeth Stedman, said yesterday: "I had a letter from the hospital management committee a week ago referring to my brother-in-law's death, and this was the first I knew of it."

"I immediately contacted his two sisters, and neither knew of his death. Now I want to know why."

Mr Stedman had spent many years in hospital, and his sister-in-law had not seen him for 17 years.

Mrs Stedman, of Holywood Road, Lenham, near Maidstone, said Mr Stedman had been deaf, blind, and mentally ill. "We did



Before and after... nine sixteenth-century cottages renovated and converted into three larger units by Essex County Council. Mr James Boutwood, the architect, has built new floors and internal walls, and installed new plumbing and central heating. The cottages have been sold for between £25,500 and £27,000 each

A pub with no cheer

"REGULARS" at the Station Tavern in Tonbridge, Kent, announced yesterday that they are going to boycott the pub because the brewery has refused to let the landlady's son take over.

Mrs Annie Noakes, who held the tavern's licence for 47 years, died last month. The day before her funeral a representative from Bass Charrington called on her son Jack, aged 52, and gave him written notice to quit in three months. Mr Noakes has lived at the pub since he was five, and wanted to take it over.

"I just could not believe it when they handed me my notice. They did not even let me bury my mother before they kicked me out," he said yesterday. "They have offered me a country pub in Ticehurst, East Sussex, but I am a town man and I do not want to move out into the country."

A group of the pub's "regulars" organised a petition promising a boycott of the Station Tavern and any other pub run by the brewery.

The brewery said yesterday: "The way in which the notice was served is to be regretted, but in a large company like ours sometimes these things happen because of a breakdown in communications. The petition has been received and will be acknowledged but we don't run our business on petitions. It is hoped that Mr Noakes will be found an alternative tenancy."

Date set for leak case

By our own Reporter

Committee proceedings against two men and two women charged with conspiring to obtain information from confidential Government records could now possibly begin on October 14: the chief metropolitan magistrate, Sir Frank Milton, was told yesterday.

Mr Douglas Withers (30) and his brother Stuart (26), both inquiry agents, Phyllis May Clarke (23), a clerk, and Helen Gearing (25), a company secretary, all of Banfor Court, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey, were further remanded on continued bail of £50, with sureties of £1,000 each, until that date.

As he sorted out the bundles of clothes have been sent to his homes in Danby Avenue, Old Whittington, Derbyshire. Mr Feek, off work through ill health for 10 years, also received a cheque for £26 yesterday from the Department of Health and Social Security.

Mr Feek said: "Everyone has been wonderful. We were beginning to think the holiday would not come off at all because of a delay in getting a clothing grant."

Mrs Stedman received a letter dated August 23, from the deputy treasurer of the Leybourne Grange group hospital management committee asking for addresses of Mr Stedman's next of kin so that £33.58 belonging to him could be disposed of.

Mrs Stedman said: "They have had my address all the time Mr Stedman was a patient. Yet it is the first letter I have received. We don't even know how he died, where he is buried, or whether he was given a decent funeral. If the relatives agree, I would like to have him reburied and given a proper family funeral."

A hospital spokesman said full inquiries were being made, but refused to comment further.

Parents qualify approval of Little Red Book

The "censoring" of the "Little Red School Book" was an unnecessary act which almost certainly would have the opposite effect to the one intended, the Advisory Centre for Education said yesterday.

The book, advising on discipline, drugs, and sex, has been held by magistrates to be obscene. Its publisher, Richard Hannyside, who was fined £50, later said he was considering a revised version. The ACE is an independent advisory body for parents and has 30,000 members.

ACE says that few children would read the book and that its section on sex education was "weakened by not discussing human feelings." But ACE adds: "In our view, no good parent has anything to fear from his child reading the book, but we would advise that they discuss it together afterwards."

Twelve parents who are members of ACE were given the uncensored version to read. In the book's section on sex, one, Mrs Pamela Johnston, blames the book for not explaining that a girl becomes more fully emotionally involved when she commits herself to intercourse. "Sleeping around," she says, "produces unhappiness for all but the very mature and sexually talented few."

Another, Mrs Barbara Bullivant, finds the book delightful and gentle but thinks the chapters on sex and drugs would distress 7 to 11-year-olds. Mrs Nora Tomlinson says the section was not pornographic but flippant and thoughtless. Mrs Sylvia Barlow feels it suggests that abortion is as easy and simple as a tooth extraction.

In general, the parents think the book contains useful information, particularly for older children. The loose discusser, Mr A. Rees, is disgusted at the "amoral and perverted" chapters on sex and drugs. "On balance, a nasty little book."

Our Education Staff write: Most of the 12 parents, in spite of their generally favourable verdict, join previous critics in expressing disquiet about the depersonalisation of

people to change the law. It is not, of course, perfect, but it is the nearest thing to perfection that has been devised. We are in danger of more and more organisations setting themselves up to promote causes and using methods beyond what the law allows.

The new organisation hopes to compile records of those concerned in disruption, the places against which they are aimed, and the methods proposed. It would then cooperate with the groups who are targets and help to plan counter-measures. As a last resort, it would mount private prosecutions.

Mr Bennion said that his organisation would guard against the infiltration of extremists who were interested only in counter-violence and he hoped to be able to steer clear of any sort of political commitment.

He was asked if the development of British democracy had not largely sprung from disruptive activities which were illegal in their day. He agreed, but said that we now had democracy and these tactics were no longer necessary. He hoped to extend the organisation throughout the English-speaking world and was shortly going to Canada to try to set up a branch there. Membership would be confined to parliamentary democracies.

"Will South Africa be able to join?" he was asked. "I would define a democracy as a country where everyone has the vote." "Russia?" "I suppose I asked for that," Mr Bennion sighed.

Some hospitals are today accused of using young volunteers to do manual work for nothing, so that the hospitals can keep their spending down. In a report by the Organisation Political and Economic Planning, Mr Michael Thomas, of the research staff, says that work camp volunteers are also being used by hospitals to make good labour shortages during the holiday period.

A researcher for PEP who visited an 850-bed psychiatric hospital was doubtful whether all the work being done by campers taking part in a volunteer aid project should have been done by volunteers at all. "Some of it was straight ward order work, and moreover the hospital was employing students on a temporary basis to help out with it," Mr Thomas said.

The hospital secretary said that the work would have been left undone because of lack of money if volunteers had not done it.

Mr Thomas said it was suggested by some researchers that hospitals had reduced their budget allowance for temporary orderlies and nurses in anticipation of free help from work campers.

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Hospitals 'misuse' helpers

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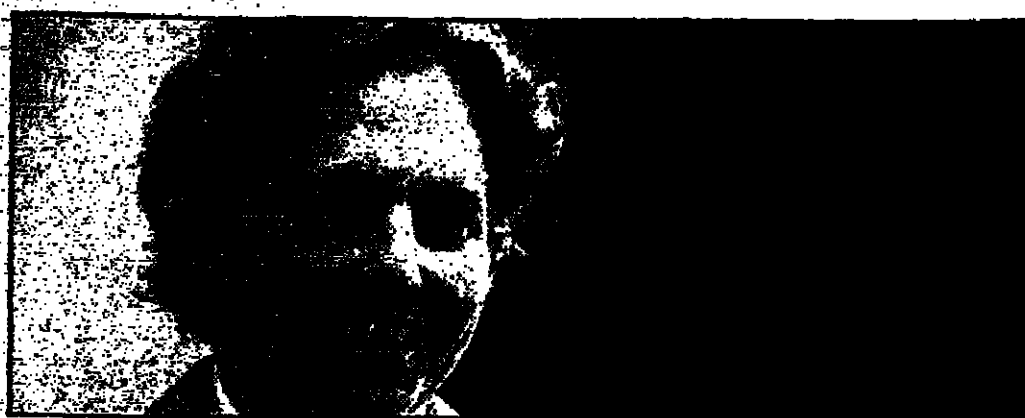
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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Dorothy Fothergill • cooking • letter



Dorothy Fothergill—pictures by E. Hamilton-West

VIP in the PO

Ian Woodward interviews Dorothy Fothergill, Director of the London Postal District



created to avoid disputes like the bitter seven-week postal strike last winter, and Miss Fothergill was appointed the LPR's director.

In her former job she was one of the few women labour relations chiefs in the country directly concerned with the male-dominated unions, and spearheaded the initial negotiations in the postal pay crisis earlier this year. Her task was to work out what the union's 17 per cent pay claim would cost the Post Office, at a time when the Post Office's profit target was dwindling fast, and from these figures recommend what the union should get. It got 5 per cent, and in recent weeks a further 5 per cent has been tabled.

Mr Jackson, with whom she has been dealing for the past five years, describes her as a "tough cookie." How would she describe Mr Jackson? "No, no! I'm not going to have that one. He's very determined, certainly, but at the moment I don't think it's appropriate for me to comment on whether he'll get the extra 5 per cent he's asking for."

Many people in the Post Office, Mr

Jackson included, believe that she may one day head the entire postal service, to which she snorts, "Speculative nonsense!" She has heard the rumour? "Yes, and I ignore it. You see, I'm not in any way personally ambitious. Since I feel that I've got a good job and a half in the LPR, I'm quite content with that."

Her salary is the same as a man would get for the job, £8,635 a year... a mighty bump up the ladder since her days as a 25-a-week shorthand-typist with Harrow Council, Middlesex, in 1939. But after the Second World War she went to university, took an administrative entry examination to the Post Office, and, excepting two and a half years with the Treasury—"It was then the custom for a certain number of principals to be loaned to the Treasury"—her entire working life has been wrapped up with the Post Office.

Much has been made of the fact that she is a woman in a top executive position. It must annoy her? "Well," she says, sitting bolt upright and looking me straight in the eyes, "it does

tend to divert attention from what I regard as the much more important aspects of getting a useful, valuable job done."

I put it to her that the cost of postal deliveries could be cut by a third and postmen's wages increased by a quarter if there were a joint delivery service for milk and mail, as a report submitted last April to a Post Office inquiry made clear. The joint system, said the report, would allow a basic average wage of £25 a week, and bonuses and commissions, compared with a postman's present wage of £18 to £20 a week. "Oh yes," she replies, "but the idea of combining postal deliveries with other sorts of deliveries is only going to make a substantial saving if one accepts that the mail is going to be delivered over a considerably longer period of the day."

"There are other complications, such as the fact that there is more than one milk delivery firm concerned—and, you know, I'm not so sure that milk and mail go all that well together. I doubt whether in the built-up areas one will

find anything that's really more efficient than the postman who takes out a heavy load of mail, which he's been able to sort up to the very last minute, and concentrate on delivering that."

With the estimated net loss of £24.8 millions incurred by the Post Office on posts and Giro in 1968-70 being more than doubled in the year ended March 31, it is believed that the two services are currently operating at a loss-rate in excess of £50 millions a year. To reduce these losses substantially the Post Office is seeking Government permission to bring about important savings in staffing and overtime by ending second deliveries everywhere, except in the main commercial centres, and doing away with Saturday deliveries entirely. Has this scheme her backing? "As you say, the Post Office Board is looking at various proposals for changing the services and I don't really think I ought to comment (of course not) on what might emerge from that until some statement has been made about it."

The official statistics for first-class letters arriving the next day show a figure of 84 per cent. Is anything being

done to improve on this? "Well, we do get a regular stream of reports of service failures, and, of course, there must be thousands of failures in such a big and comprehensive organisation like the Post Office. We examine these to see what the cause is and eliminate where we can."

What accounts for the 6 per cent of first-class mail that doesn't reach its destination the next day? "A variety of things. Some letters are badly addressed; some are posted with meter-postings stamped on with incorrect dates by the firms that post them; there are some delays which it is physically impossible to avoid because of the distance involved; and some are due to service errors; mis-sorting by postal staff, mis-sending of mail; and these are the ones, of course, which we're trying to tackle all the time."

Plans for a substantial reduction in the Post Office's force of 185,000 postal workers, mainly through natural wastage, are being put to the Government as part of a package of radical proposals designed to reduce the service's heavy losses. "Obviously increasing mechanisation will bring reduction in staff, but over a fairly long period, and the effects will not be dramatically felt. But in whatever form the changes come, I think it's very important that everybody affected by them should understand them implicitly, and that when they are introduced at the working level this should be done in a way which leaves nobody in any doubt as to exactly why the changes are being implemented."

So after sitting behind her desk of power for little more than two months has the job yet begun to get on top of her? "Very rarely!" She laughs heartily at that one. "I'm sleeping better than ever. I never have to count sheep. You see, I knew what I was taking on when I accepted the job, so I don't think I've met any great surprises, though I must say I have been very impressed by the kindness and efficiency of the people who are supporting me."

"There is a great deal to be done here, and I find this very exciting and stimulating. I must say it is quite a challenge, even after a couple of months, to find myself talking on behalf of so many people and trying to represent effectively all the work that is being done by these people on behalf of the Post Office."

"I would be very proud," adds the VIPPO, accompanying me to the door with the friendly PRO, "if in 10 years' time I was looked upon as a successful Director of the LPR." TTFN!

Nothing to choke over

encounters with vegetables by Skeffington Ardron

STEP BY delicious step nearer to the Heart of Death. Each successive leaf smaller, paler, though still carrying a fine-tasting bulbous base to be dipped in melted butter and drawn—lingeringly through the teeth to scrape off its good meat. But at what point would the diminishing leaves become the sinister "choke"?

The sweet and nutty flavour of globe artichokes is enjoyed by most people, young or old, and I enjoyed my first ones as a fairly early age, after having been warned "Don't eat the choke, dear." What, I wondered, was the mysterious choke? I was so terrified that I never dared to eat beyond the hard-fleshed leaves, and so missed much of the best of this attractive vegetable. Not until grown-up did I learn to keep on eating until there was only a small cone of pale, purple-tinged leaves left guarding a hairy centre which looked and felt like nothing so much as a squat, bristly shaving brush. Then I lit off, then scraped, or lit away its fuzzy, underlying centre, revealing a slightly concave pale grey disc pitted with tiny hollows where the thread-like bristles had grown. This, the base or bottom of the artichoke, is considered by many to be the best part of all, and it is certainly the most substantial. If only someone had taught me the facts of this, I would not now have all those unmet, unmet, thrown-away artichoke bottoms to regret.

Artichokes (Cynara scolymus), best known of the edible thistles, are tall and graceful, with green-to-grey, deeply indented leaves. If allowed to run to bloom, the large scaly buds open into a heavenly blue flower, but it must be well before this stage that they are picked for eating. Although there are many varieties—small, large, red, violet, green, round, pointed—as a rule the only choice that can be exercised in an average market is that of choosing the freshest specimens that you can. The leaves should be heavy in relation to size and green and fresh in appearance, except for any natural red or purple coloration. They should be tight and compact: spreading out and opening of the scales indicates overmaturity. Edible, dark green or dark grey indicate dryness, possible toughness, or bruising. Do not, as I have sometimes done, out of greed pick out the biggest ones. Sometimes the enormous ones have such tough fibres running up from the stems into the base that they almost spoil it.

The transformation from olive-green flower to a nutty-sweet bite to eat is simple and involves little more than boiling water, salt, lemon juice, and a little olive oil. The many wonderful recipes for baby artichokes or for the hearts alone, or for the bottom of "fond d'artichokes" must, in this country, be regrettably left to the enjoyment of rich men and gardeners and the average cook must turn instead to the pleasant task of extracting the last ounce of goodness from the artichokes available, if exploited to the fullest, even

the flavour and minerals in their cooking water can be savoured.

Globe artichokes are best cooked, I believe, in the simplest possible manner. Select one for each person and douse up and down hard in hot water, several times. Then leave face-down in cold salted water for five or ten minutes. Drain and break off the stem. By breaking rather than cutting the stem you tear out with it many of the fibres which run up into the base. Peel off the small tough leaves around the bottom. Next step for many cooks is to cut off the spiky tips of the leaves. I personally see no advantage in this: it just spoils the natural look of the artichoke and takes up time. Nor do I think it necessary to tie the artichokes up with string before boiling them. Just put the cleaned globes (with their cut-off stems, beside them to add extra flavour) into a large pan and pour over them 3 or 4 tablespoons of olive oil. Then pour over them boiling water, enough to half way cover them. Add 1½ tablespoons of lemon juice, 2 teaspoons of salt, and a clove of garlic. Simmer for 40 minutes or until a leaf comes out easily if pulled. Lift from the water, which should be saved, drain upside down for a second and serve hot with melted butter or Hollandaise sauce.

Cold artichokes with shrimps and rosemary mayonnaise are good, too. If you suspect that your guests are either cowardly or lazy about "chokes," it is simple to remove these from the cooked, chilled artichokes beforehand. Stand each one upright and gently press open the centre until you reach the waxy cone of the smallest leaves. Pull it off; scrape off the nasty choke. Rinse the small cone to be sure no threads are clinging to it, and return upside down to the centre of the artichoke. Press the point firmly into the base and you have an attractive delicately pink of purple cup to fill with lemon-mayonnaise into which you have pounded half a teaspoon of chopped rosemary. On top of this pile small, cooked, chilled shrimps.

The cooking liquor left after the artichokes have been boiled can be very happily combined with potatoes for a subtly flavoured creamy soup. Chop then a medium-sized onion in 2 tablespoons of butter. Add 4 or 5 peeled, sliced, raw potatoes, and artichoke cooking-liquor, made up to about a pint and a half by the addition of chicken stock. Simmer for half an hour, then put through a fine sieve or whirl in a liquidiser. Add two or three tablespoons of cream. Serve hot or cold, if possible with a few rosemary leaves added.

The colour, the taste, consistency, plus the feeling of luxury engendered by the slow dipping and savouring of each individual leaf is a ritual that should be explored by anyone who has not tried it. Meantime, I have heard that there is an aperitif made from quinine and artichokes. Called Cynar, I have not yet tasted or even found out where to buy any. That, too, sounds like a good path to explore.

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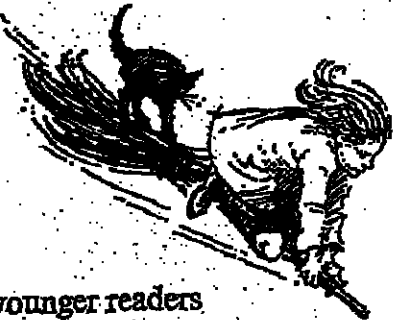
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Man's Lib

CAN I please make it clear that I am the joint author with Zoe Dominie, of the book "Frederick Ashton—A Choreographer and his Ballets" which you mentioned on August 25.

As I'm sure you know, this book consists of about 15,000 words of text as well as Zoe's photographs and I wrote and compiled the text. I was also involved in the whole process of conceiving and designing the book.

Women's Lib is one thing but I think the mere male still deserves equality in some respects—even in the columns of the Woman's Guardian.—Yours etc.

John Selwyn Gilbert,
166 Gloucester Terrace,
London W2.

Some science is good for you

The British Association will soon be having to look for a change of title. It is, as we know it, for the advancement of science, and its cost of arms bears (or ought to bear) a suitably epigrammatic latinisation of the thought that science is good for you. That would have done at any rate up to 1970, when the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science launched its takeover bid. This year the BSSRS has won an official place at the rostrum to deliver an anti-presidential address in the section in which Mr John Maddox, the editor of "Nature" no less, was propounding the unorthodox view that doomsday is not necessarily just round the corner. Even the BA's own president, Sir Alec Cairncross, while not entirely forsaking faith in science, has been rather more than hinting that too much of a good thing may be more than enough, and that we might do ourselves more good with some rather brighter businessmen.

Whether or not such heresies will advance science is not really the question, however. The British Association has accepted by now that its primary rôle is as a forum for debate. Scientists do not announce new discoveries or present new theories at the BA's annual meetings. They come to discuss the present state of scientific knowledge, and increasingly to argue out the ethical, social, and political implications of their work. That is a useful rôle. The criticisms that can be made of the British Association is that it does not

pursue this rôle with sufficient energy and continuity. But its excuse for not doing so is a valid one: it does not have enough money. If it is useful to have such a forum, ought it not to be more adequately sustained by public money? Why should it not qualify for generous support as a forum for adult education? More generally, should not public money be put behind the cause of public enlightenment?

Science ought to be more generally understood. Put as bluntly as that, it may sound naïve. When scientists in different branches of science find it difficult to understand each other, some may ask what hope is there of any significant public understanding? That is still a widely accepted view—it is the view of the mandarin generalist who blames scientists for being ignorant of the arts, but who is complacent of his own ignorance of science. (As a matter of fact, many scientists are better versed in the arts than those educated in the humanities usually are in science). But if we are to manage our environment in an intelligent way, the ordinary citizen needs to be able to understand enough to take part in the argument, to have a reasonably informed say in who does what and why. That is not to claim a referendum-style right to pre-empt or veto professional decision. Participation properly understood should not imply that. But it is as an instrument or public participation in science that the British Association can most usefully extend its activities.

Dual purpose Bank rate cut

The cut in Bank rate was inevitable. In the interests of resumed economic growth at home it should have been announced many months ago. But Bank rate has come down to 5 per cent now only because of Government concern lest the pound should float too high against other currencies. That is why the Bank of England announced the sweeping exchange control measures last week. A 5 per cent Bank rate places the United Kingdom broadly in line with interest rates in the leading international money centres. As such the new Bank rate is a further disincentive to the movement of "hot money" into London. Just how much hot money has poured into London in recent weeks can be imagined from the remarkable August gold and currency reserves figures announced by the Treasury yesterday. They show an increase in foreign reserves of no less than £390 millions—after repayment of £256 millions to the International Monetary Fund and another £5 millions in long term debt service payments. If funds were to continue coming to London on this scale after the new exchange controls and the lower Bank rate the authorities would be faced with a choice: either to permit the pound to be revalued to a level that would deal serious damage to British exporters or to add still further hundreds of millions to the reserves.

However, the control measures and the lower interest rates should enable the Bank of England

to hold the effective revaluation of the pound against the dollar to about 3 per cent without great difficulty. In the meantime the home economy gets an unexpected but welcome boost. The cut in Bank rate will mean that overdrafts will be immediately cheaper for both industry and private borrowers. This should come as a relief to those firms who have been getting dangerously indebted. The cut will also mean cheaper hire purchase and personal loans. This will be welcome to the motor and consumer durable industries who are anxious that the boom in sales following Mr Barber's mini-Budget does not peter out too quickly.

It is less certain that home buyers will benefit. The building societies have obstinately refused to bring their mortgage rates down in line with recent reductions in Bank rate. This time the first comment from the Building Societies Association is more hopeful. There really is no excuse for not reducing the home loan rate this time, since the building societies have already benefited from a lower composite tax rate this year as well as the cut in SET and corporation tax. The lower level of interest rates should also encourage local authorities to increase the level of their own mortgage schemes. In the past the consumer and the home buyer have too often been the victim of Bank rate increases which have followed on international monetary crises. This time they may profit.

The new Nosmo King

Mr Jack Showers, licensee of the New Inn at Appletreewick, in Yorkshire, has banned smoking in his hotel, which, apart from being a public-spirited act, is very brave of him. It is all very well and commendable for theatres to impose a smoking ban in the auditorium and for British Rail and London Transport to increase the number of non-smoking carriages while decreasing those in which people bent on self-destruction can sit in a warm, deadly fag and cough companionably at one another. It is equally all very well and commendable for hospitals in Southampton to consider forbidding smoking to all visitors except fathers-to-be, who may continue to pace the corridors like mobile bush fires, smoking themselves to an early death while awaiting their offspring's belated birth.

But it is something else for a licensee to declare a unilateral smoking ban in his pub. From his photograph Mr Showers looks to be a man of stern purpose, quite capable of carrying out his threat to hurl a bucket of water over anyone found taking a drag at a fag in a quiet corner of the saloon bar. The sad fact is, however, that his attitude is likely to lose him more custom than it gains. For the hopeless tobacco addict the New Inn is not

going to be a comfortable place to stay. Guests take unkindly to being doused with water, nor will they long be content to lean out of their bedroom windows blowing smoke into the night, or to puff it furtively up the chimney fearful lest mine host should arrive with his bucket.

Mr Showers may well sing along with Ben Jonson when he says, "Ods me, I marvel what pleasure or felicity they have in taking their roguish tobacco." Unhappily, the average habitué of inns and pubs is, at best, more in sympathy with Charles Lamb ("For thy sake, Tobacco, I would do anything but die"), and at worst, is prepared to abandon almost everything else for the ephemeral joy of a quick puff and a splutter, consoling himself with Kipling's dictum: "And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Smokers, in fact, tend to resent any interference with their habits, and at the slightest criticism are likely to wheeze with the full power of their congested lungs that they are being victimised and should be allowed to find their own way to perdition like everyone else.

This being so and human nature being, alas, the fickle thing it is, Mr Showers will probably discover that most smokers will applaud him for his courage and take care to avoid his inn. The pioneer was ever doomed to tread a lonely path.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLLETH: Watching birds from a hide you learn things you could never detect at a distance. Take the greenshank. I had always supposed that greenshanks, like similar waders, feed by rapid side to side stabblings into the mud for worms. No doubt they often do. But from a hide you see they also have a quite different method of feeding. They race full tilt across the mud with their beaks open, the lower mandible cutting a furrow and taking in what must be a mixture of mud and the small life it contains. The skimmer, a tern-like bird of Africa, feeds something like this except that it flies over lakes and ploughs its mandible through water instead of mud. Another bird I have learnt something about from the hide is the linnet. This little finch feeds on the saltings all summer, and I have always supposed its chief food to be the seeds of thrift and grasses. But from the hide we can see that at the moment our linnets are eating mainly the seeds of the vastly abundant sea plantain. I suppose I ought to have guessed this to be so. But what I would never have discovered except from a hide at a few feet range is how extremely methodical a feeding linnet is. Very carefully he picks up one seed at a time and may take over half an hour to remove the chaff of just one spike of plantain. **WILLIAM CONDRY.**

Part of Superintendent Richardson's funeral cortege—Guardian, August 27.



Sir.—In all the letters published recently concerning crime and punishment following the shooting of the Blackpool Superintendent, your correspondents seem unanimous in the view that all policemen favour the introduction of capital punishment. I agree that the majority do, but I and a number of other colleagues are against this extremely final measure. My own views changed after becoming a policeman, when I realised that not even over-rated British justice is infallible.

With regard to the deterrent concept, this has been argued sufficiently in the past and on objective examination has proved to be unsound. Unfortunately the word deterrent, especially among working people, is synonymous with retribution, and as the police service consists mainly of people from a working class background this may explain away a lot of the emotional statements made after any police killing. I disagree with the majority of these statements, and even more so with that section of the community that always seems to gain maximum press coverage at the killing of one of my colleagues whereas the killing of a bank clerk or any other person doesn't seem to hold the same attraction.

A Police Officer.
Name and address supplied.

Sir.—As the son of a police officer I have taken a more than academic interest in the reactions of press and public to the murder of Superintendent Richardson, and have been appalled by some of the cynical and tendentious letters published during the past week. We have had everything from the "first catch your rabbit" with its morning's emotive and sometimes spiteful innuendo about the funeral, police revenge motives, and "clerical moralising." The whole business seems to have lost any balance because so many seem to be overreacting.

Perhaps the thousands who lined the streets of Blackpool may have done so for a variety of reasons. But that is poor excuse for Mr Brownjohn (Letter, September 1) to imply that the funeral should have been postponed until penal controversy has abated for a while, or that it should have taken

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice and the police

place quietly elsewhere. Both courses would clearly have been unthinkable, and Mr Brownjohn has failed to understand the reaction of the police "performance" at the funeral. Police do not wear on demand like stage actors, and if they have ever been among policemen at such a time they ought to know that their response will have been deeply personal because a colleague and a friend. And is it so surprising that at such a time ordinary people should care about and respond to a relationship between a man and his community which many will have appreciated only at its ending? One hopes not.

Mr Archbold (Letter, September 1) has overreacted so far as to be unable to concede either that the average policeman's attitude to punishment may be mature enough to go beyond simple sanctions, or that some demands for the return of capital punishment may stem from motives more creative than revenge or spite. Surely it is time that we moved away from this Keystone Cops picture of the police and grant that they are capable of an understanding and integrity which allows them to see the rôle of both punishment and the police in a realistic perspective.

It is equally clear that many of those now calling for the return of hanging are similarly guilty of overreaction, and that the best policy probably lies somewhere between the two extremes. Hanging is not a creative response to either the unpunished "family" murder or the work of the mentally ill. At the same time there can

be little doubt that professional criminals are now carrying weapons more frequently than before, and that they are prepared to use them.

I hold no brief for the indiscriminate reintroduction of hanging, for there are so many cases in which the "criminal" needs our understanding and compassion rather than revenge. Martin Luther King was more than witty when he commented that: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth just leaves everyone blind." Yet I do believe that if society is to take a positive stand against the use of violence and at the same time give the policeman the support he needs and deserves then those who carry weapons for the furtherance of crime or who are prepared to use them in order to avoid arrest must do so in the full knowledge that the sanctions will be extreme when they are caught.—Yours faithfully, R. Q. Farmer, Housemaster.

Winterstoke,
Taunton School,
Taunton, Somerset.

Sir.—Can Mr David Brooke (Guardian, August 30) really be as naïve as his letter would suggest?

Of course senior police officers have opinions about the penal system well informed by their experience in the subject, and we should be grateful that they give us the benefit of their experience. This is not to assume however, that the solutions to penal problems which they postulate are more valid than those of sociologists, statisticians, prison officers, judges or anyone else who has particular knowledge of any facet of the problem.

Mr Brooke seems to suggest that first hand experience of violence plus personal integrity are the sole ingredients necessary to produce the reasoned, objective and compassionate solution which we are all seeking. The answers will not be produced that easily and it is immature of Mr Brooke to imply of his "necessary reforms" that we "know it makes sense." We don't know the answers yet and until we have the courage to reject the lynch mob philosophy, we never will.—Yours sincerely,

Kathleen Wadlow,
74 Church Road,
Worcester Park,
Surrey.

Pound of porn

Sir.—I was interested in your two letters (Guardian, August 28) about Lord Longford's efforts, because up till two weeks ago I might have agreed with them. Since then I have visited Copenhagen for the first time in four years.

They have there a traffic-free shopping street which used to be a wonderful place to stroll and shop or to sit and watch. No longer. It is choked with a throng of gaping tourists and on every side were posters, drawings, blown-up photographs and touts. It made sleek Söhn look like Peter Pan's garden.

My Danish friends told me that one just does not so there now, but that the porn establishments make so much money that they just buy up leases as they come on the market.

Freedom? Rubbish. It's dead commercial, boy. Of course they want it here: they can't bear to see all that lovely dirty money going to Copenhagen.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) D. M. Barrell,
Coombs Lane,
Trincker Lane,
Stoney Middleton.

Sir.—Your correspondent's first then at Lord Longford's "self-appointed" rôle is faintly comic, and very revealing. Don't they think pornographers (and letter-writers) are self-appointed? Do they feel that one should act, or form a judgment, or respond to a sea of commercialised and falsified sex, without a licence? What kind of new authoritarianism is this?—Yours sincerely,

J. E. Stewart,
Cambridge.

Bangla Desh (1) an enclosure

Sir.—Enclosed are the ashes of your leading article of August 30, concerning the crisis in East Pakistan. As a social democrat, and a regular reader of your newspaper I am surprised by the sheer bitterness shown in this leading article.

It is painful to see a newspaper, known for its liberalism and reasonableness, indulge in such open hostility against a country determined to withstand outside pressures. Even people like myself, who have been openly opposed to military rule in Pakistan (and who are not Punjabis!), find it impossible to hear your partially angry longer.

My friends are advising me to

Bangla Desh (2) Sir Alec's visit

Sir.—Your forthright leader, "Washington and Bangla Desh" (Guardian, August 30), has proved again if any proof was needed that the Guardian is indeed the conscience-keeper of all decent people everywhere. Your suggestion that Sir Alec Douglas-Home should visit the White House and have "some common argument with President Nixon is most timely and welcome."

If "special relationship" has any meaning Sir Alec should be able to tell Mr Nixon some home truths without mincing words. Is it not obligatory for a friend to be candid with his friend when he is rushing into danger or willfully damaging his own reputation?

Sir Alec's visit might help to avert a disastrous war between India and Pakistan if

start a campaign against the Guardian, but I disagree because, apart from being grateful to my once-favourite newspaper, I am convinced the campaign would be as ineffective as the clamour for economic sanctions against Pakistan.

Instead, I have decided to protest alone, and sincerely, by sending you back your leading article and pledging never to read the Guardian again. All the same, you have my very best wishes and I hope the Guardian continues to prosper. All Ayub.

15 Egerton Road,
Fallowfield,
Manchester 14.

he were to succeed in persuading the President to stop the supply of arms to Yahya Khan. F should also give very high priority in his talks to the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the Awami League. If Mr Nixon has "high regard" for Yahya Khan, he should be able to save the Sheikh's life.

May I also suggest that it is high time the Commonwealth countries raised their voice against the genocide of the Bangla Desh people. It is of no credit to the Commonwealth if one of its members is allowed to trample on democracy with out being condemned by its fellow members.—Yours

D. V. Tahannakar,
London editor,
Deccan Herald,
Bangalore.

Free milk: what happens now?

Sir.—I ran my local education department this morning to inquire what arrangements had been made for children over seven to receive milk in primary schools next term. The reply was short. There will be no milk available, even for payment.

I am now ashamed that

apathy and inactivity has brought us to one week before the beginning of term with nothing organised, not even a protest. I wrote to my MP (Conservative) shortly after Mrs Thatcher's astounding statement about the discontinuation of free school milk for children over seven and his frivolous reply discouraged me from further activity. What can I do to get something moving? Have any other districts managed to make arrangements for milk to be available for children who want it?

My daughters, aged 7 and 8.

like many other children are not great milk drinkers, but since they have been at school I have known that at least they drank one third of a pint of milk a day. They also hardly drink at breakfast. There are no water butts in the dinner table at school (but they may have a drink if they ask and there are only two drinking fountains for at least 180 children).

Most of the classrooms in the school are of the pre-fabricated type heated by individual stoves which produce a very hot, stuffy atmosphere. Now, to produce money for new schools (or so we are told) my children and thousands all over the country are to be deprived of valuable nourishment and are to be expected to go from 7.30 or 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. without a proper drink. I wonder how often the Minister does?—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Giovanna Clements,
Lake House,
Harrietsham,
Maldenstone, Kent.

Seeing red

Sir.—It was articles such as Penelope Mortimer's, "Thank you for having us but..." that created the inappropriate attitudes with which I entered the USSR as a tourist.

I went believing in the ignorance of its citizens. But, as a tourist with a tent, it was necessary to buy from the same shops, sleep under the same canvas, and cook at the same stoves as the "natives" whom I found knowledgeable and very much interested in our society, and anxious to swap, experiences, recipes and chat.

Admittedly I only spoke to about 50 ordinary citizens and therefore do not claim that my experiences are typical. But in my trouble-plagued holiday, in which I received over 200 miles of free tins, help when I took restricted routes, entry to camp sites after they were closed, and guidance from various officials, be they police or bureaucrats, I only once came across the blank refusal of the type which is referred to in the article.

David A. Lane, Kent.

Mr Wilson and his colleagues on the Opposition front benches have been very slow to take up the cudgels against the Heath Administration, which has so far revealed a callous disregard for the mounting unemployment toll.

Shadow of the dole

KEITH HARPER on the rising unemployment figures and the Labour Party's plans to tackle the Government's calm

WHILE Mr Wilson has been pottering around the Scillies for a past few weeks pausing only for a moment to give an interview to the press, Britain's unemployment situation continues to worsen its disaster course. Two weighty reports this week from the National Institute Economic and Social Research, one from the Engineering Employers Federation, make gloomy forecasts about employment prospects for the rest of the year and into 1972.

Both reports hint at more work on the dole by the end of the year, and the EEF comes out with the alarming calculation that unemployment engineering could rise by another 85,000 by December, an increase almost double the present figure. This were to be the case the number of unemployed would easily top a million within three months.

With so much ammunition to against the Government, Mr Wilson's colleagues on the Opposition front benches have been very slow to take the cudgels against the Heath Administration, which has so far revealed callous disregard for the mounting unemployment toll. Labour leaders should have been using every opportunity to hit at the Government for its lack of concern at the appalling increase in the unemployment position since it came to power 16 months ago.

Granted that Labour did not inherit a particularly healthy legacy, the day before Harold Wilson was hustled out of Downing Street, the figure had reached 650,000. To this, however, it has added by almost a further 300,000 and all Mr Heath's time in the Commons is that the figure has been swelled by the extraordinary number of mature students looking for jobs in the vacuum.

For some strange reason which the Government can answer, the Department of Employment has started issuing separate figures for the number of mature students looking for work in the summer. Even the Government admits that the sight of 28-year students joining the dole queue is a new phenomenon, so why the obvious smoke screen at this time when total of "summer out-of-work" is its highest level since 1940?

No Opposition spokesman serious thought fit to attack the Heath bludge on unemployment last July. Callaghan had a go but they were comments of a man who does not see the problem in his belly as the Labour should. When last month's extraordinary figures were published 904,000 and no sign of an abatement you would have thought Labour would have been well prepared for it. But of it. Nobody was about to prodded into action Transport Union eventually managed to produce a Wedgwood Benn. Though obvious up the US debacle to give himself up in the Labour Party, Mr Heath, at least, has been available and active.

For the rest, the party has been dragging along in the gutter on an issue in which it should constantly be the Government's throat. Mr Mikardo, the party's chairman, a scant reference to the problem rising prices and unemployment in television broadcast the other night was more concerned with "The Wedgwood Cause" type of approach, or may be may not even touch on party's coffers. An all-out assault on unemployment would at least call question the Government's credibility.

The mandarins of Transport Union call for caution with the comment they are preparing a campaign against unemployment which will really under way at the Labour Party conference. And your mustn't overlook fact that our blood brothers TUC have even drawn up their plans for regional demonstrations in the autumn against this scourge society. Fine words, indeed, started long ago. Quite rightly, Heath does not bother to dwell on question in any of his public speeches. Quite wrongly, nobody in Labour Party seems interested in doing to take Mr Heath apart ignoring the issue.

The cynic apply a soft pedal unemployment benefits. Social security benefits et al, nobody these days live at starvation level," they say. No longer a political issue like it in the 30s. Then what about the serious situation at UCS, where weight of Scottish public opinion union opposition to change its about throwing 6,500 workers on the dole queue. Come the winter between two to three million people will be directly affected by unemployment. The Government may more contrite. Up to now, however, Labour on-assault policy has reduced not the slightest blush of on the Government's face.

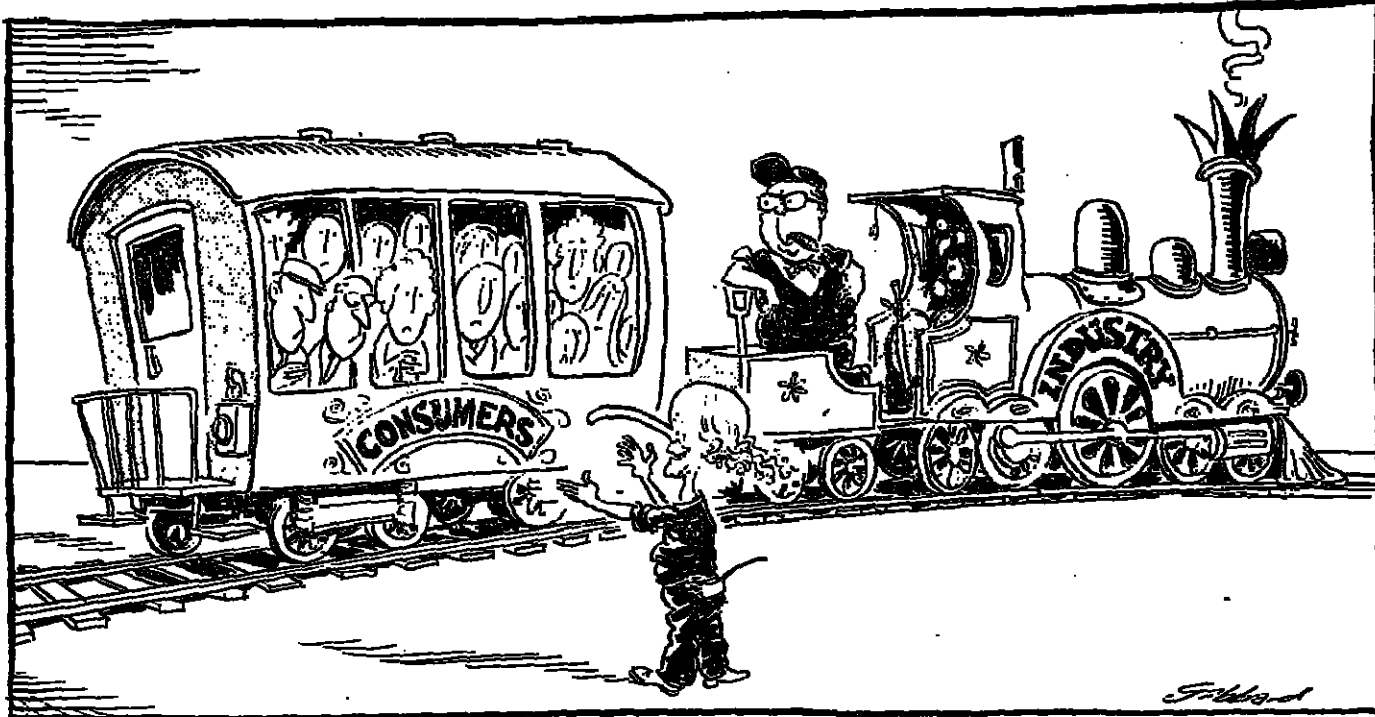
Demonstration by employees on City



BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



"Come along folks—we need all those silly old pound notes to keep the fire going!"

Cut will aid price freeze plan—CBI

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday welcomed the cut in Bank rate as a small inflationary measure which could help the success of the CBI's price freeze initiative.

A spokesman said the cut should have some deflationary effect and could help to mitigate the downward trend in investment and possibly have some effect on the level of unemployment.

Although the cost of finance is not nearly so important in determining capital investment as the level of surplus capacity, it will obviously have some effect on the level of investment.

The effect of all these measures together with the emerging evidence of a consumer boom (as reflected in the car HP figures this week) could persuade companies that the climate for investing is improving.

The urgency of the situation is underlined by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research's forecast this week that there was unlikely to be any real improvement in industrial investment until the end of next year.

By reducing interest charges to individuals and to companies the cut in Bank rate should stimulate growth in the economy and so give the CBI grounds for hoping that companies involved in the undertaking will find it easier to keep price increases to a minimum.

The cut will give a further boost to the car industry, now in the throes of recovery and to other consumer goods industries whose products are bought on credit, including refrigerators, washing machines, televisions and clothes.

Glynwed raises offer

In the light of further information regarding Twyford, Glynwed is revising its offer for the shares other than the 15,000 ordinary already owned.

The revised offer is three Glynwed ordinary and 75p nominal of 10p per share, unsecured loan stock 1994/99 for every five Twyford ordinary.

Trimming's rapid climb

Following the sharp first half profits increase by British Trimming (Holdings), growth accelerated in the second half and after many years of 10 per cent, the dividend is being raised by two points to 12 per cent.

Profit before tax increased in 1970-71 from £55,031 to £73,068, and after tax, from £31,837 to £49,401. The new dividend rate is covered well over twice.

Bank's manoeuvre tries to balance rate to reserves

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The Bank of England appears to have achieved its immediate objectives yesterday in a difficult manoeuvre: a cut in Bank rate and an announcement of gilt figures which would at the same time create confidence domestically—especially the gilt market—and damp down the foreign demand for sterling. Gilt rose sharply in a strong market, and sterling remained roughly in line with other European currencies.

The big rise in the reserves, it is stressed in official circles, is for once perceived as a "clean" figure: an inflow of £390 millions—the bulk of it, in the three quarters before the Nixon announcement, closed currency markets.

The £256 millions repayment to the International Monetary Fund was not financed out of the August inflow, but out of currency swaps maturing from earlier months.

(It was announced in June that £208 millions of the first quarter inflow had been swapped forward; clearly the same was done again in the June quarter, a figure which will be published early next week.)

We did not see much point in brushing dollars under the rug now that the pound is floating, a Treasury official said. All the same, it was feared that the announcement of the size of the inflow—about the same as that in Paris, though less than Japan and Switzerland received—would stimulate further demand for sterling.

It appears that the decision to cut Bank rate was taken at the end of last week, when the restriction on non-resident sterling holdings were announced. It was hoped that the exchange control moves would help to offset the pressure expected in London as a result of the first of the Japanese yen, with the Bank rate cut in reserve to reinforce the message, and prevent any unseemly celebration of the gold figures.

There are two apparent paradoxes in this official view of what has happened. First, there was no strict need to issue honest gold figures (it has, hardly ever been done before); and secondly, since foreign investors cannot earn any interest by investing in London, it is hardly necessary to reduce commercial rates here for domestic reasons.

This led to some sceptical comment in the market yesterday. Dealers considered that the Bank was giving international reasons for a domestic move, and that the gloomy national institute forecast had something to do with the cut.

Against this, there are three reasons why a move was necessary for international reasons:

1. Limited effect on an inflow from abroad, since there is an open "back door" through the external sterling area by which determined dollar holders can convert their holdings into interest-bearing pounds. Lower rates in London discourage the use of this slightly circuitous and expensive route.

2. It is hoped that a succession of gestures will spread the idea that the British authorities do not want to see any sizeable appreciation on the pound, and will resist it. The more widely this is believed, the less the pressure might be (though such psychological moves can, it is

admitted officially, be counter-productive).

3. For the same reason of reasonably accurate gold figures had to be published. Any suspicion of large-scale concealment would certainly have been counter-productive.

The Bank of England, therefore, found itself in a classic dilemma situation. Its attachment to fairly high interest rates at a time of rapid inflation has been stated in public repeatedly, and the two Barber budgets, which have vastly increased the Government's financial deficit and borrowing requirement. This means that large sales of Government securities must be made, and doctrine in Threadneedle Street suggests that this may be difficult to achieve when long-term rates are little higher than the rate of price inflation.

The performance of the gilt-edged market may, therefore, help to determine whether we have moved into a long-term or a short-term experiment in lower rates, according to official sources. "We have said we will use Bank rate more flexibly, and this is an example."

It is hoped that lower interest rates may help induce in supporting the CBI's restraint pledge, and thus slowing down inflation. There is some scepticism about this. There is little faith in the rate cut will do anything to stimulate investment, which is seen as being held back by surplus capacity in industry rather than by the cost of finance (recent US experience strongly supports this view but it could help to stimulate consumption and do something to boost confidence.

In fact, the official statement that the Bank rate cut justified in the light of strong external position and inappropriate in the light of some conditions seems to reflect official beliefs.

The ace in the hole for gilt market is the possibility that inflation will indeed be slowed down, assisted now by pure tax cuts, a double reduction of the price of finance, the undertaking, and the boost to productivity expected from rise in consumption and output. If interest rates could soon be cut further, and that authorities make no secret of the

The foreign exchange market in London was like a yo-yo yesterday at it reacted to the Bank rate cut in the morning and the announcement of the record increase of the reserves in the afternoon.

The pound, which had started at around the \$2.4545 level, moved up to the day's high point of \$2.4635 in a reasonably active market. It drifted down to \$2.4615 before the Bank rate news, which took the market very much by surprise. The general assumption was that the Government had shot its bolt with the Treasury's new exchange control rules announced on Friday.

The immediate reaction was to push sterling down again by 80 points, though some dealers described this as a reflex action, and the rate moved back, even before the reserve figures appeared. Generally dealers seemed amazed by the size of the increase, and there was another big shift upwards to around \$2.4615 immediately after they came out.

But the snakes and ladders continued and by the end of the day the pound was worth \$2.4580. The market had had a good run for its money, but ended up comparatively close to the start.

Most dealers described the transactions, as reasonably active. Generally the sums traded have been bigger than earlier in the week, approaching

Securities curb by Japan

Japan's Finance Ministry has sent a circular to leading Japanese securities companies asking their cooperation in preventing foreigners from using special Japanese bank accounts designed to aid securities transactions to speculate on a yen revaluation, an official at Nomura Securities Co. said yesterday.

Some local press reports said the Ministry requested the securities companies to curb foreign transactions in Japanese shares to a certain level, but the Nomura official denied that.

He said the Ministry is concerned because some foreigners appear to be forwarding funds to Tokyo, allegedly to buy stock, but putting in bids for shares at unrealistically low prices.

The funds they forward are immediately converted into yen upon arrival, and thus would gain in value if they remain in a bank account when the yen is revalued.

Such accounts are one form of free yen deposits, the overall total of which the Ministry temporarily froze in an action announced on Wednesday.

The Nomura official said the securities companies have been asked to see that funds brought into Japan to purchase securities are used for that purpose within a reasonably short time.

US wages curb for a decade?

United States officials planning for the period beyond the present 90-day freeze on wages and prices fear that the economy has become so inflation-prone that some form of Government restraints will be necessary for an extended period.

The period after the 90-day freeze, the so-called Phase 2, could result in an end to all US Government controls, but as aides study the causes of inflation more closely they find it probable that some kind of wage-price restraints will be in force at some time in the next 10 years.

Even 10 years may not see an end to intense intervention. "We are not designing a programme for permanent control of the economy," one strategist said, but the word "permanent" is his escape clause. He adds: "I don't know how short shorter than infinity" the period of restraint will have to be.

Underlying the Administration's planning are three different lines of reasoning. First, big companies and big unions have become so strong that they are not affected significantly by classic tax, spending, and monetary policies orientated to a "free market" that no longer exists.

Secondly, no such "structural" change has taken place. It is just that the Government has not tried hard enough to combat inflation by slowing the economy.

Thirdly, although there is probably some truth in both ideas, the important fact is that President will ever again risk a recession severe enough and unemployment high enough to quell inflation.

This last argument appears to have found favour with more Nixon aides. "Presidents do not really get very theoretical about such things," says one aide, who detected no weighty philosophising by Mr Nixon during the weekend of decision-making last month.

Instead, insiders say, Mr Nixon simply decided that before November 1972 he needed much speedier progress against economic problems and pragmatically adopted the most promising approaches.

Hambro Life call for legal reform

Equal treatment for all life assurance companies, a bigger role for the actuary, and tighter solvency requirements are among the recommendations put forward by Hambro Life Assurance in its evidence to the Scott committee on unit linked life assurance.

The managing director of Hambro Life is Mr Mark Weinberg, founder of Abbey Life (which he quit late last year), and hence one of the recognised experts on property bonds.

In its evidence Hambro Life says that the time is ripe for an overall look at the law governing life assurance, but that traditional and unit linked life assurance should be treated alike.

"Some of the most widely sold unit linked policies provide even higher life assurance protection than even traditional

with profits whole life policies, while many traditional endowment policies are primarily investment plans," Hambro Life remarks.

Hambro Life also recommends rules for the disclosure of dealings with associates but opposes the Establishment within the Department of Trade and Industry of "a complex department to supervise in detail the life assurance industry."

On the other hand Hambro Life believes that the powers of the DTI should be strengthened and hopes that the report of the Scott committee will stimulate the formation of an association (even within the life officers' association or in cooperation with it) to formulate standards and encourage their adoption by life companies.

Export record

JAPAN'S validated exports reached \$2,954,550,000 in August, up 26.7 per cent from a year earlier and down 12.6 per cent from July, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Japan's exports in July, and also to some extent in August, have been inflated by the rush to beat the US dock strike.

Bid for Henry

The auction of A. and S. Henry, the Manchester mail order company, continued last night with a counter-bid from United Drapery Stores, which tops the offer made on Thursday by Great Universal Stores.

Terms of the new offer are two ordinary stock units of United Drapery and 135p in cash, or 400p in cash, for every five Henry shares.

The new share bid values the Henry ordinary shares at 32p, while the cash alternative is equal to 30p per share. It values the company at nearly £8.9 million, against the £8.3 million offered by Great Universal Stores.

The other side of the coin is the level of price. ICI is known to be concerned about the CBI pledge to keep increases down to 5 per cent. It has signed the pledge but much will depend on how it interprets the ruling.

With chemical prices kept down by overcapacity it should find no problem in keeping average increases down to 5 per cent, but it would be another matter, especially for the consumer, if the limit applied to every product line.

The shares closed at 33p and on the assumption of doubled attributable profits they are on a prospective P/E ratio of around 18. Not the most exciting bargain going but one which should at least keep up with the market.

DECCA Time for recovery

DECCA WAS something of a wonder share three years ago but anybody who then bought it will now be nursing a heavy loss. Yesterday the ordinary closed at 168p which compares with a high of 470p in the heady days of 1968.

Profits of the records and electronics group collapsed in

OECD studies the float

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has prepared a "working paper" designed to "show the extent of the appreciation of a number of major currencies following the floating of the US dollar on August 16."

The paper, submitted to the governments concerned, is expected to serve as a basis of discussion during the meeting of deputies of the Group of Ten on Friday and Saturday in Paris.

Calculations worked out by OECD experts show the following currency revaluations: Deutsche mark and Canadian dollar 8 per cent, Dutch guilder 5 per cent, sterling, Italian lira and Belgian franc 3 per cent, French franc 1 per cent.

As for the Japanese yen, which was not floating at the time of the study, OECD experts estimated a revaluation of 10 per cent.

Calculations on the French franc were based on the commercial (official) rate, which because it is based on a fixed parity, is not allowed to fluctuate beyond 1 per cent under International Monetary Fund rules.

VW breaks UK record

Volkswagen broke its UK sales record in August by selling 7,738 vehicles—a 79 per cent increase over August last year.

This is the highest monthly sales total since Volkswagen (GB) Ltd. started importing Volkswagens in 1953, the company said yesterday. The phenomenal increase was helped by the easing of HP restrictions and the purchase tax cuts.

CITY COMMENT

Happy to be ignored?

IN THE EUPHORIA that followed the surprise cut in the Bank rate, the results from Imperial Chemical Industries passed almost unnoticed. Just as well for the level of share prices because optimists were talking of something over £40 millions in the second quarter and had pushed up ICI shares to a year's high of 334p. All they got was £28 millions, which is £1 million less than the previous comparable period. For the first half pre-tax profits at £74 millions were down by £3 millions on sales of £787 millions.

The outcome is in fact as good as could be expected because most of ICI's products were under severe strain. After rising by 7 per cent in the first quarter, UK production of man-made fibres dropped by 14 per cent in the second and nylon prices are still in the doldrums with no hope of early recovery. Petrochemicals were squeezed between rocketing costs for oil, the raw material, and worldwide overcapacity at the production level. Imperial Metal Industries, the subsidiary which contributes about 10 per cent of UK trading profits, reported lower profits in the first half, and finally the Australian company made sharply lower profits.

Signs for the second half, and especially the fourth quarter, are more hopeful. Profits are traditionally lower than in the first half but they will not be as low as the £29 millions made last time. With any luck the pattern could be reversed this time and they could be up on the first six

months. Much will depend on consumer spending and the stocking up for the winter season. The best hope is that deflation will benefit the plastics and fibres sections fairly rapidly now that manufacturers tend to keep lower stock levels and that cost increases will not be as sharp as in the past.

Another good omen is that ICI will be stronger in international competition after the dust has settled over the currency crisis.

The other side of the coin is the level of price. ICI is known to be concerned about the CBI pledge to keep increases down to 5 per cent. It has signed the pledge but much will depend on how it interprets the ruling.

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DECCA

Time for recovery

DECCA WAS something of a wonder share three years ago but anybody who then bought it will now be nursing a heavy loss. Yesterday the ordinary closed at 168p which compares with a high of 470p in the heady days of 1968.

Profits of the records and electronics group collapsed in

able decline while Decca, like EMI, was also faced with the problem of record returns.

Although Decca's record business could see some improvement in the US (the Moody Blues are coming into the limelight) the best hope for a recovery centres on the elimination of losses in the capital goods sector. Here the cost of developing and promoting its navigation system for the international air lines has resulted in a steady decline in profits from the £2 millions earned in 1968-7.

Decca has now substantially cut back on production of airborne navigation equipment. With an improvement from its radar subsidiaries on the cards, the capital goods division ought to form the basis of a satisfactory recovery by the whole group during the current year.

MAMS Green grass yellowing?

THE DOWNTURN in Decca's record business places a question mark on MAMS (Management Agency and Music) which in May reported a 73 per cent increase in interim profits to £1.3 millions pre-tax.

BET

Encouraging outcome

A PROFITS upturn for 1970-1 and a favourable tax position enabled the directors of British Electric Traction to stand by their forecast of a 20 per cent rise to 20 per cent in the dividend. This is just as it should be because the promise was made during the moves to acquire the minority interests of Boulton and Paul in January.

Considering that the first half performance by the group was sluggish and that Rediffusion, which normally accounts for about a third of the profits, recently announced a slight decline in the outcome for 1970-1, it is mildly encouraging.

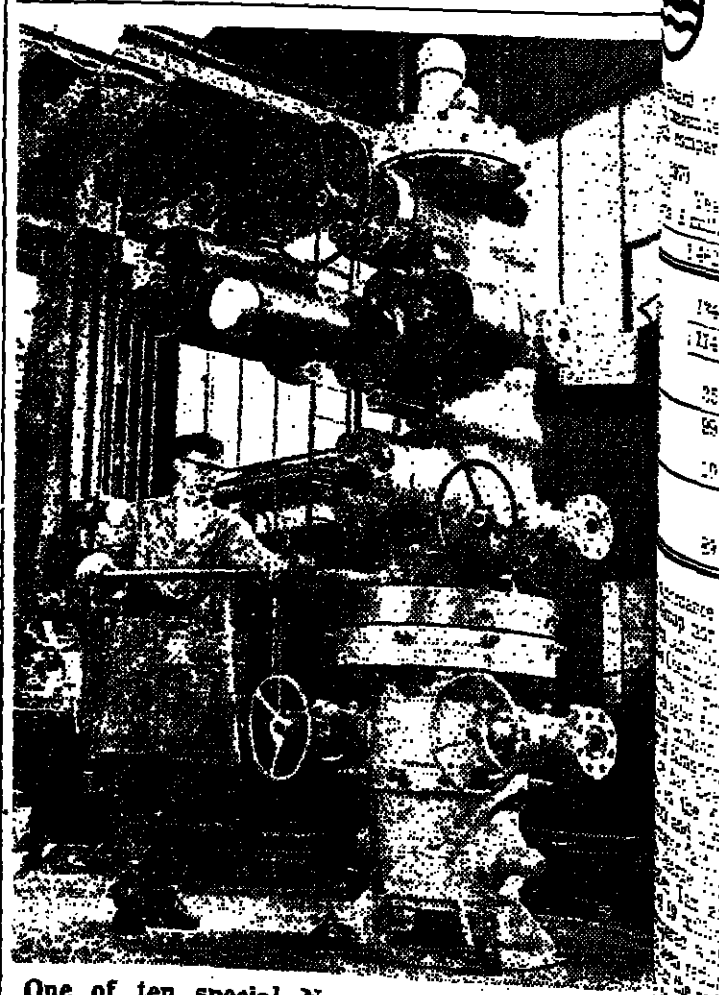
Pre-tax profit has moved up by about 54 per cent to £19.04 millions, and with the tax ratio even more substantial than usual at 36 per cent, earnings on a comparable basis are up by three points to 30 per cent, covering the dividend 1 1/2 times, which is pretty robust for BET.

The consolidation of associated companies, which is in line with modern practice, has given profits a modest push in the right direction. In fairness, however, there was a fair amount of genuine movement in the second half—pre-tax profits in fact being about £1 million up.

Boulton and Paul and Advance Laundries, which both recently announced higher profits, have had an impact on the group figures.

At 116p, the shares are selling on a P/E of 15—a level at which they ought to take a breather in advance of any firm indication that 1971-2 will at least repeat the earnings growth of the past year.

Half



One of ten special Newman-McEvoy Speed-H Christmas Tree assemblies which will be used on Conoco/NCB North Viking natural gas drilling platform in the North Sea, being prepared for testing by the Newman Hender Oilfield division of the Hattersley Group at Woodchester, Gloucestershire.

The complete assembly, weighing nearly four tons, standing over 15 feet high, is a complex of valves and equipment fitted at the head of a finished well to control the flow of gas.

NCB facing crucial talks on two fronts

By Victor Keegan

The National Coal Board, which announced a £900,000 profit yesterday, is facing a crucial battle on two fronts. It will soon be negotiating with the unions over a £120 million demand which looks like being the price-setting element of the autumn and winter wage talks.

This will be the first big confrontation between Mr. James, the new Chairman of the NCB, and the General Secretary of the miners, who is now president of the miners, both seeking to prove their worth.

At the same time the Coal Board will be negotiating with a Government over living costs. Only two of the NCB's subsidiaries, the NCB's own coal mines, are in a position to pay a dividend. The Government could force the NCB to pay a dividend, but this would be a drain on the public purse, and secondly, that where they exist they should be done in partnership with private enterprise.

Most of the NCB non-coal-making activities already involve private capital in a substantial way. Moreover, yesterday's report shows the NCB to have been a net repayer to the Treasury and nearly all of its capital expenditure for the year—£88 millions out of £76 millions—came from depreciation and that includes the North Sea gas development.

This is not to say that money is no problem. The board is still walking a financial tightrope which could easily be upset either by the wage negotiations or the effects of the CBI freeze. The Government has offered the NCB loans to mitigate the consequences of not raising its prices, but accepting Government loans is the last thing a public enterprise wants to do since borrowing to get out of financial difficulties is a sure path back to the bad old days of spiralling debt repayments.

Instead the NCB has been pushing strongly, but without any noticeable effect so far, to be allowed to convert its capital structure from being 100 per cent fixed interest debt to the so-called public dividend capital under which only 50 per cent of its debt would be in the form of fixed interest. The rest would be share equity on which the NCB would pay dividends in good years and nothing in bad years. Such a system has worked well for BOAC though the British Steel Corporation has paid no dividends at all.

Other nationalised industries like British Rail and the National Freight Corporation are also unhappy with the "gearing" of their capital structures and would like public dividend capital, which would make them look more like big companies in the private sector.

First in line

Unfortunately, the Coal Board is first in the firing line for the autumn wage negotiations. The signs of a serious confrontation are ominous. The NCB thinks it is in no position to concede a substantial settlement. It has no money and can hardly look forward to any substantial price increases during the CBI freeze and in any case the Government is sitting on its shoulders expecting continued wage escalation.

Since any substantial settlement would in effect have to be financed by loans from the Government the board's room for manoeuvre is very slight. On the other hand the miners are out on a limb, having demanded a very substantial increase.

There is obviously a big distance between the two parties and unless there is a big climb down, the prospect of a strike must loom fairly large. Much will depend on the success of the CBI's freeze in altering the trend of the retail price index during the next two months.

What proudly claims to be the biggest mushroom farm in Europe lies buried 1,000 feet into a hill at Buxton, Derbyshire. It is run by a former colliery manager, and is part of a public company, the Neville Group of Birmingham.

Once businessmen used to go in for farming as a means of losing money and reaping rewards from the Inland Revenue: today straight profit is the motive, backed by a considerable amount of industrial logic.

The Buxton works of Country Kitchen Foods, the Neville subsidiary, was opened since 1964 in a chain of tunnels once used by the Government to store bombs. It now bristles with activity, hums with air conditioning, and produces about 10 per cent of the country's mushrooms.

Its only noticeable links with agriculture are the piles of dung brought in for careful processing to form the basis for the beds. From then on, the whole process looks like any other production line, with machinery being used wherever it can replace labour.

But in spite of the ruthless efficiency of the place, which is typical of most of the large growers in Britain, the mushroom is still fighting back. No matter how carefully production may be controlled, the tolerance of fungi are less well documented than those of metal.

Last year, in spite of its position as leader in the British market, Country Kitchen Foods turned in an uncomfortable loss. As a result, the company has been increased and although the management still moans

Lines hit back at NZ attack

Mr Derek Hollisbone, chairman of the New Zealand Shipping Committee, yesterday reminded New Zealand of the debt she owes British shipping lines for her overseas markets.

Speaking in London, Mr Hollisbone said: "It needs to be said from time to time just what the British lines have done for New Zealand."

"Without us, how would New Zealand's markets in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Japan and the United States have been developed?"

Mr Hollisbone was replying to an attack by New Zealand's Finance Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, on the British lines' decision not to operate a New Zealand container service.

Mr Muldoon said it cost New Zealand millions of dollars—and could be the beginning of the end of British dominance of shipping to and from New Zealand.

Mr Hollisbone went on: "Without an indication of New Zealand's acceptance of the costs of providing the port facilities required, and an indication that the British lines would receive a reasonable return on the overall capital involved, can anyone be surprised at their decision not to operate a container service to New Zealand?"

He added that New Zealand was in no position to criticise "poor British industrial relations."



Militant mood at the pithead

Mushroom profit does not grow overnight

By BRIAN WHITE

Mushrooms are farmed in much the same way as British Leyland grows motorcars.

It is possible that a few people buying a cellophane pack at the supermarket still have visions of the provider striding over dewy grass at dawn to pick the new day's crop.

In fact mushrooms—traditionally the most fickle of all horticultural crops—are increasingly making nonsense of the borderline between agriculture and industry.

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'Mistakes' cost British Midland £1.65 M loss

Two major management mistakes and bad trading conditions have blunged British Midland Airways, the Minister Assets subsidiary, into losses of £1.65 millions for the current year.

Minister's chairman, Mr Peter Cannon, yesterday refused to explain what these "mistakes" were but said that Peat Marwick Mitchell, the chartered accountants, had been called in to examine the subsidiary's latest budgets. He anticipated that the company would break even next year.

In 1969-70 British Midland made a profit of £99,532.

Speaking at yesterday's annual meeting of Minister shareholders, Mr Cannon reassured shareholders that in spite of the loss by the airline subsidiary the group's annual dividend rate of 14 per cent should still be covered in the current year.

The board intends to pay an interim dividend of 7 per cent. Mr Cannon later said that Minister had been hoping to double its profits this year to over £2.4 millions but now, due to the substantial deficit from British Midland, only a small profits increase can be expected.

All sections of the company other than British Midland were doing well, he said, and in particular the UK motor underwriting business had substantially cut its losses, which last year totalled £850,000.

Mr Cannon also announced that Minister had taken a 5 per cent stake in a consortium searching for oil in the North Sea. As a result, Minister's commitment to the consortium over the next few years.

The group received 40 per cent less vehicles this year compared with the same period in 1970 and it also suffered

Big advance by William Collins

William Collins and Sons (Holdings), the publishing group, made considerable progress in the first half of 1971. The board is paying a second interim of 5 per cent making an unchanged 7½ per cent to date and it intends to distribute a larger final than the 6 per cent paid last year.

Big losses for share dealer

Unsecured creditors of George Brodie and Company, stock and share dealers, had put in claims for £187,505 against the company, creditors were told at a meeting in London yesterday.

Claims by clients amounted to £171,281, said Mr A. T. Cheek, Senior Official Receiver. Assets were estimated to realise £48,138 and a considerable deficiency was expected. The company, with offices in Swallow Street, London, began trading on its own account in 1963. It was wound up in July on its own petition.

The company had circulated small investors on a mailing list containing 20,000 names recommending selected shares which the company undertook to sell to them at a price free of commission. The company made its profits on those dealings by the difference between the price paid by the clients and that paid to acquire the shares and certain dividends received in the meantime, Mr Cheek said.

A director of the company had said that the growth of unit trusts had considerably decreased the company's shares available to the company.

Possibilities in the Australian industrial market were then explored. Large sales of shares resulted from circulars sent out by the company but the company had difficulty in obtaining delivery of the shares and registration of transfers.

There were complaints and the company's activities attracted adverse publicity and deteriorated further, Mr Cheek said.

Money-spinning yarn machines

By PETER LENNOX-KERR

Yarns of the cotton type, and the other for spinning long-staple wool yarns. Although the Pinlon "Draw-Tex" machine which places it in a very strong position to compete with the Platt International drawing and crimping machine, a Crimpo-spinner. Both draw and texture heavy denier yarns such as are needed by the carpet trade. By moving in this direction of draw-crimping, Scragg is widening its base and becoming less subject to fluctuations in the trade.

In processing, F. Smith of Whitworth, near Rochdale, has developed a simple new washing machine that is able to take the very curly knitted fabrics which are now so popular and lay them out flat without tension. This uses a simple but very cleverly arranged series of water jets, and in this way processing of knitted fabrics in the open-width of washing machines is simplified and made more efficient.

A completely new system of creating a double-sided terry fabric similar to woven towelling has been developed by Loughborough University and is now being built commercially in Blackburn by the year. Pickering organisation. Called the "Looch" machine, it looks as though it could have a particularly wide

There are already signs that electronic pattern scanning and control is being reconsidered by a number of firms, and perhaps this explains why people are interested in signing licences granted by Camber for the use of fluidics.

The Macleodfield company Ernest Scragg, has an interna-

Meanwhile a 25 per cent increase to £6,516,000 in the turnover has produced a 27 per cent rise to £749,000 in the pre-tax profit. The first half results for 1970 have, incidentally, been amended to include a share of profits in Pan books.

As to the outlook, the chairman feels that it is unlikely that there will be more than a small increase in sales and profits in the second half. Plans are going forward, however, for the building of the new binding factory which should be completed in 1973 for a total cost of £1.75 millions.

Electrocomponents profit jumps

The 15 points rise to 75 per cent in the dividend and the one-for-one scrip issue already announced by Electrocomponents Associated, was soundly based.

The board reported yesterday that the net profit increased from £111,713 to £613,117 in 1970-1 after charging £372,558 (£340,092) for tax.

Quick hit by car shortage

Mr Norman Quick, chairman of J. Quick Group, said yesterday that car supply is the firm's main problem in 1971. It has affected the first six months of the year and will be a prime factor in determining the 1971 result. Profit, before tax, for the first six months of the current year is £38,078 compared with £130,829 for a similar period in 1970.

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Company news briefs

Interim results

Clarke, Nicholls and Coombs: Income for half year to June 30, £28,318 (1970: £28,353). Pre-tax profit, £140,638 (1970: £141,461). Int. 12 pc (8 pc) already paid.

Ashe Chemical: 10 pc (7½ pc). Net profit for half year to June 30, £214,000 (1970: £214,000). Profits for second half year normally exceed those for first half.

Canning Town Glass Works: 5 pc (same). Pre-tax profit, £105,511 (1970: £105,511). Carliel Investment Trust: 3 pc (same). Gross revenue, £235,367 (1970: £235,367).

Tyneside Investment Trust: 2½ pc (same). Pre-tax profit, £143,248 (1970: £143,248).

Final results

East Asiatic Rubber Estates: 25 pc making 40 pc against forecast 37½ pc (32 pc). Pre-tax profit £302,303 (1970: £302,303).

Imry Property Holdings: 7½ pc making 10 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £230,129 (1970: £230,129). Kwahu Co.: Div. 20 pc (15 pc). Pre-tax profit £23,892 (1970: £23,892).

Sovereign Securities: Pre-tax surplus £183,307 (1970: £183,307). Second interim of 10 pc in place of final already announced (same).

Stewart Plastics: 9½ pc making 15 pc (same equivalent). Pre-tax profit £234,019 (1970: £234,019).

Points from reports

The chairman of English and Overseas Investments says in his company's annual meeting yesterday that last year's losses on the Cambridge business arose as a direct result of shortage of orders for electron microscopes and allied equipment.

This year to date the order position has been very buoyant, and "our management in the US anticipates that orders will be maintained at planned level for the remainder of the year."

Mr John G. Vaughan, chairman of George Kent, said at the company's annual meeting yesterday that last year's losses on the Cambridge business arose as a direct result of shortage of orders for electron microscopes and allied equipment.

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Swiss National Bank has bought United States Treasury bonds denominated in Swiss francs equivalent to about \$330 millions.

The purchase appeared on the Central Bank's financial statement for the week ended August 31 as an increase of 1,352 million Swiss francs in foreign treasury bonds to 4,278 million francs.

Mostly as a result of the transaction, the National Bank's foreign exchange holdings declined in the period by 1,352 million francs to 10,696 million francs, while gold reserves were unchanged at 11,579 million francs.

Therefore, taking the worst view, we feel there could be a reduction of some £100,000 in group trading profit.

severely from the lack of Ford parts, Mr Quick said.

Measures introduced by the Government in July are having a real effect on the new car market and August orders represent a record for that month.

Given adequate supplies the company is in good shape to take advantage of an obviously buoyant market and Mr Quick is cautiously optimistic.

The interim dividend is 10 per cent—the same as for 1970.

Prosperous year for H. R. Howard

H. R. Howard, the underwear and fabric knitting group and its shareholders have had a prosperous year. The board makes amends for past dividend cuts with a final of 20 per cent which brings the total for 1970-1 up to 30 per cent against 12½ per cent.

The payment is backed by the almost trebled pre-tax profit of £142,101, against £56,979, before charging £56,747 (£57,100) for tax.

In his message to shareholders, Mr N. D. Howard, the chairman, indicates that the improvement stems from rationalisation and a policy of specialisation.

The underwear section, which accounts for the bulk of the output, passed the £1 million milestone this year. Mr Howard reports that the sewing plant is being continually updated.

The factory opened at Nantwich to augment the Ashton production of dresses and suits is operating satisfactorily, and following a further increase in demand for underwear, the group has opened a factory in Congleton which Mr Howard says should make a worthwhile contribution to profits in the future.

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Kent profit warning

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Money-spinning yarn machines

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Half Year's Results

The Board of Directors of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited announce the following unaudited figures of the trading results of the Group for the first half of 1971 with comparative figures for 1970.

1970	Year	1971
First half	First half	First half
£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
720	1,462	767
77	134	74
55	114	61
24	35	19
53	99	55
5	10	6
48	89	49

In accordance with previous practice, neither the profits of the Carrington Wyville Group nor ICI's share of the undistributed profits of associated companies have been consolidated.

Atlas Chemicals incorporated did not become a subsidiary until after 30th June 1971, hence its results have not been included in these figures.

Group sales for the first half of 1971 consisted of £380 million in home markets (1970: £377 million) and £807 million overseas (1970: £373 million). Exports from the United Kingdom amounted to £138 million (1970: £129 million).

There has been some recovery in the Group's profit margins in the United Kingdom in the first half of 1971 compared with the second half of 1970, but rising costs and difficult trading conditions in certain areas of the Group's operations are the major factors limiting profit improvements.

The charge for taxation in the first half of 1971 consists of £18 million of Corporation Tax and £10 million of Overseas tax, less a credit for Investment Allowance of £9 million. Corporation Tax has been provided at the rate of 40% in 1971 compared with 45% in the first half of 1970. The charge for taxation for 1971 has been reduced by one half of the overprovision of £2 million for 1970 which results from the reduction in the rate of Corporation Tax to 40% from 1st April 1970.

The trading results for the first nine months of 1971 will be announced on 25th November 1971.

Interim Dividend for 1971

The Board have declared an interim dividend of 54 pence (six and one quarter pence) per £1 unit of Ordinary Stock of the Company less income tax at the United Kingdom standard rate for 1971/72 in respect of the year ending 31st December 1971. This is the same rate as the interim dividend declared in respect of the year ended 31st December 1970.

The dividend now declared will be payable on 8th November 1971 to members on the Register on 20th September 1971 by which date transfers must be lodged.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

The University of Sheffield

Department of Zoology
Applications are invited for the post of **EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER** in the above department, vacating from October 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter. Salary in the range £1,254 to £1,866 with P.S.S.U. provision. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1172.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Research Studentship in Inorganic Chemistry

A studentship, jointly sponsored by the Science Research Council and the University of Sheffield, is available for a research student in inorganic chemistry. The student will be working on the synthesis and properties of new compounds. The student will be supervised by Professor J. Lewis. The studentship is for two years, starting in September 1971. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1173.

University of Strathclyde

School of Arts and Social Studies

Department of Sociology

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of **Lecturer in Sociology** in the Department of Sociology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1174.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a **Lectureship** in the Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1175.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Philosophy

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of **Lecturer in Philosophy** in the Department of Philosophy, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1176.

University of Strathclyde

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING GROUP

Department of Mechanics of Materials

Lecturer in Mechanics of Materials

Applications are invited for the post of **Lecturer in Mechanics of Materials** in the Department of Mechanics of Materials, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1177.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Applied Microbiology

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of **Research Fellow** in the Department of Applied Microbiology, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1178.

University of Tasmania

READER or SENIOR LECTURER IN PSYCHIATRY

Applications are invited for the post of **Reader or Senior Lecturer in Psychiatry** in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Tasmania, Hobart. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1179.

The Open University

SENIOR COUNSELLORS

Additional appointments of Senior Counsellors are to be made to the Open University, Milton Keynes. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1180.

LONDON (London)

SOUTH (Oxford)

WEST MIDLANDS (Nottingham)

EAST MIDLANDS (Nottingham)

EAST ANGLIA (Norwich)

YORKSHIRE (Leeds)

NORTH-WEST (Manchester)

NORTH (Newcastle)

WALES (Cardiff)

SCOTLAND (Edinburgh)

N. IRELAND (Belfast)

Senior Counsellors are responsible for the provision of counselling services to students of the Open University. They will be working in one of the nine regional offices. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1181.

Victoria University of Wellington

CHAIR OF PURE MATHEMATICS

The University Council has invited applications for the **Chair of Pure Mathematics** in the Department of Mathematics, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1182.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a **Lectureship** in the Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1183.

University of Strathclyde

Department of Philosophy

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of **Lecturer in Philosophy** in the Department of Philosophy, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1184.

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth

Department of Botany and Microbiology

POSTDOCTORAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of **Postdoctoral Assistant** in the Department of Botany and Microbiology, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1185.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR ON PAGES 14 AND 15

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Christie Hospital and Holt Institute

MANCHESTER M20 9BX

SENIOR RADIOGRAPHER

required in the X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The cost of the X-ray department is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1186.

NORTH WALES HOSPITAL, DENBIGH

Qualified and Experienced

PRINCIPAL CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST

Applications are invited for the post of **Principal Clinical Psychologist** in the Department of Clinical Psychology, North Wales Hospital, Denbigh. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1187.

Stockport and Buxton Hospital Management Committee

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL, STOCKPORT

PART-TIME CLINICAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of **Part-time Clinical Assistant** in the Department of Clinical Psychology, Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1188.

Republic of South Africa

CITY OF DURBAN

Principal Town Planning Officers
£4,570/£4,779 p.a.
*** Town Planning Officers**
£2,476/£4,360 p.a.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute (Great Britain) or possess an equivalent qualification recognised by the Town Planning Institute for admission to Corporate Membership of that Institute, or be in possession of a four-year degree in Town Planning from a recognised University, or hold an equivalent qualification.

Holiday Bonus: £151, married; £75 single employees payable.

* Salary assessed in accordance with years of relevant experience.

For further information and application forms write to:
Messrs. Webster Steel & Company,
Finlay House, 52/54 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3.
Closing date for Applications is 24th September, 1971.

Cheshire County Council

Resident Matron

£1,008-£1,098
Hartford
(Re-advertisement)

Urgently required at Hartford Residential Special School, Mr. Northwick, Cheshire, a new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9 to 16 years, which is to open in January, 1972.

Salary will be in accordance with Miscellaneous Grade III, i.e. £1,008 to £1,098 per annum, but this will be reviewed when the school reaches its maximum of 50 boys. The successful applicant will also be provided with free board and a rent free flat.

Applicants should have experience of residential care in a senior post and application forms and further details can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed FOOLSCAP envelope to the Director of Education. Closing date for applications: 17th September.

Required at Hartford Residential Special School, Mr. Northwick, Cheshire, a new residential special school for maladjusted boys, aged 9 to 16 years, which is to open in January, 1972. There will eventually be a maximum of 50 boys attending the school.

Salary will be in accordance with the County Council Scale for Housemothers, i.e. £558 (3) to £745 plus an additional allowance of £90 for recognised child care qualifications. Successful applicants will also be provided with free board and lodging.

Applicants should preferably have experience in residential care but applications will be considered from persons who are interested in taking up this kind of work.

Application forms and further details obtainable by sending a stamped addressed FOOLSCAP envelope to the Director of Education. Closing date for applications: 17th September.

If you want the staff benefits that a large and progressive employer provides, combined with scope for initiative, this is what Cheshire County Council offers. Please write unless otherwise stated above to the appropriate Chief Officer at County Hall, Chester.

CITY OF MANCHESTER DIRECT WORKS DEPARTMENT

Principal Officer (Capital Works)

Salary PO1/2 £2,766-£3,390 per annum

Applications are invited for the above post in the Operational Management Department, City of Manchester, to plan and operate a major capital works programme, amounting to £10 million annually, including housing, schools and other public buildings. Contracts to the value of £15m are in hand of which £11m remain to be completed.

Applicants must be suitably qualified and industrially well experienced in the above field. They should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the above field, including design and planning experience in modern management including design and planning experience in modern management including design and planning experience in modern management.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Works, City of Manchester, 1st Floor, City Hall, Manchester M60 2LA, by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 15th September, 1971.

W. K. WILSON,
Director of Works.

City of Birmingham Public Works Department

SENIOR ASSISTANTS (PLANNING)

Salary: £1,932 to £2,975 per annum

Applicants should be suitably qualified and have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the above field. They should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the above field, including design and planning experience in modern management including design and planning experience in modern management.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Works, City of Birmingham, 1st Floor, City Hall, Birmingham B2 4AA, by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 15th September, 1971.

W. K. WILSON,
Director of Works.

Liverpool Community Relations Council

Relations Commission

Applications are invited for the post of **Relations Commission** in the Department of Community Relations, Liverpool Community Relations Council. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1189.

LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC COVENTRY RUGBY

Applications are invited for the following posts:

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN Mechanical Engineering (Research)
SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER GRADE II IN Engineering Design
LECTURER GRADE II IN Mechanical Engineering

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
PRINCIPAL LECTURER (SENIOR COURSE TUTOR) IN Law
PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN Social Work & Sociology
SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER GRADE II IN Social Work & Sociology
Town Planning
LECTURER GRADE II IN Spanish (Language and Contemporary Studies)
Communication
Financial Management
Purchasing & Law

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN Numerical Analysis
SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER GRADE II IN Mathematical Methods
LECTURER GRADE II IN Computer Science

FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN
SENIOR LECTURER IN Foundation Studies

The qualifications and experience required for appointment are stated in the following table. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry CV1 5EF. A large addressed envelope for replies would be appreciated. Closing date: 24th September 1971.

Sheffield Polytechnic

PRINCIPAL LECTURER HISTORY OF ART AND COMPLEMENTARY STUDIES

School of Art and Design

A Principal Lecturer is required to start as soon as possible, in the School of Art and Design, Sheffield Polytechnic. The post is full-time, permanent, and involves the teaching of History of Art and Complementary Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the course and for the supervision of students. The salary is £2,802 to £3,142 per annum. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Sheffield Polytechnic, Sheffield S1 1WB. Closing date: 24th September 1971.

Sheffield Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY AND PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from persons with professional qualifications in accountancy or professional studies for the post of **Principal Lecturer** in the Department of Accountancy and Professional Studies, Sheffield Polytechnic. The salary is £2,802 to £3,142 per annum. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Sheffield Polytechnic, Sheffield S1 1WB. Closing date: 24th September 1971.

County Borough of TEESIDE

Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk (Designate)

Applications are invited from persons able to demonstrate outstanding ability in top level management, either in local government or other spheres. The person appointed will be head of the Council's paid service and its principal adviser will be the leader of the Council's team of specialist officers, and will be responsible:

(a) the initiation and integration of the staff work of this team to ensure the Council's optimum use of its resources in determining its policies;

(b) the general management of the Council's administration and the co-ordination or integration of inter-departmental efforts.

For these purposes, such person will have authority over all heads of departments.

To free the Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk of direct departmental responsibilities, the Council proposes appointing an Associate Town Clerk as the head of the Town Clerk's department.

The successful applicant will be Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk Designate, and, until the retirement of the present Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer in August, 1972, will work with the latter.

The salary will be £7,500 per annum until August, 1972, when it will increase to not less than £9,000 per annum on taking over full duties. These amounts are subject to review in the light of the outcome of current national negotiations.

Applications (for which there is no official form but giving the names of two referees) should be sent to me in an envelope marked "Appointment of Chief Executive Officer and Town Clerk (Designate)" to be received by the 30th September, 1971.

E. C. PARR,
Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer

Municipal Buildings, MIDDLESBROUGH, Teesside, TS1 2QH.

POLYTECHNICS

PORTSMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the post of **Principal Lecturer** in the Department of Engineering, Portsmouth Polytechnic. The salary is £2,802 to £3,142 per annum. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Portsmouth PO1 2PH. Closing date: 24th September 1971.

SITUATIONS

DOMESTIC

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1190.

GENERAL

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1191.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVE

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1192.

The British Optical Association

Applications are invited for the post of **Assistant Secretary** in the British Optical Association. The salary is £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1193.

OFFICE STAFF

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1194.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1195.

TECHNICIAN/JUNIOR TECHNICIAN

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1196.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW

Wanted: Assistant to Company Secretary. Salary £1,254 per annum. Further particulars from the Registrar to whom applications should be sent by September 17, 1971. Quote ref. R.1197.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Crowned Prince impresses

Sandown Park

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Crowned Prince, the world's most expensive yearling, continues to hit the headlines. Yesterday he was taken to Yarmouth race track from his earmarked training quarters 70 miles away and Lester Piggott gave him a pipe opener. The colt really pleased his connections and left them further mystified by his miserable performance first time out at Newmarket.

As I mentioned before, it could easily have been the going which had as much to do with his poor form as his first appearance on the race course. It was heavier than he had been asked to work in at any stage of his training career. At least, everyone is now looking forward to his next appearance which will receive as much publicity as his first.

Bernard van Cutsem, the colt's trainer, said at York races: "Crowned Prince was sent six and a half furlongs with Barton Mills and two other horses. He is a lazy sort but showed more than he had been asked to work in by the way he went. We may consider fitting blinkers on him next week which he made at Champagne Stakes at Doncaster."

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap-TOMATIN (2.30). Next best-EMPERYAN (2.50), both at Sandown.

Outlining plans for his other juveniles, van Cutsem said that Sharpen Up, unbeaten in four races, would run in the Middle Park Stakes, while High Top, easy winner of the Champagne Two Year Old Trophy at Ripon last Monday, would go for the Prix de la Salamandre at Longchamp on Sunday week.

The Solario Stakes, chief feature on today's Sandown card, has been won by some good horses, including the Derby winner, Charlottown, who gave a spectacular debut in the event when winning by eight lengths. In that year, Charlottown was trained by the late Captain Godden, who retired from training two months later.

His successor, Gordon Smyth, trained Charlottown the following season when he won the Derby. It is appropriate that Smyth will today saddle Charlottown's first winning son, Tomatin, in an effort to follow in the sire's footsteps. Tomatin is a very nice colt in the making, as we saw at Lingfield recently. He was given an exceptionally nice introduction to racing, but was still able to beat his field with consummate ease. Today, he will have some more of the better opponents, including the Royal Ascot winner, Meadow Mint, and Buffo, Martinmas is

also unbeaten after two races and has shown pretty useful form.

The small field of five is partially due to the small prize for such a race of £2,500 added. It is no more valuable now than when Charlottown won in 1965. The Levy Board give a miserly £200 prize should step up their contribution for this prestige event.

Meadow Mint was strongly fancied to win the Gimcrack Stakes at York recently and there is little doubt, in my opinion, that he would have won if his saddle had not shot forward with such force as he came out of the stalls. He was a most impressive winner at Royal Ascot. Four lengths behind him that day, completely untried and completely unfancied, came Charting, a stable companion of Tomatin.

Meadow Mint was a mature and experienced horse at the time but since then his rivals have had a chance to catch him up, and the extra furlong will certainly help Tomatin to close the gap.

Buffo was a course and distance winner last time out when Lester Piggott rode one of his cheekiest triumphs to support Tomatin, partly because I believe he has the makings of a real good horse, and partly because I feel confident that Tomatin can take care of the others.

Bernard van Cutsem will saddle another good yearling, Native Majesty, in the Orleans Nursery. Falsa has also been most impressive in his two victories, but it may prove beyond him to give 12lbs to Native Majesty.

Emperyan has been unlucky on so many occasions this year that his followers must be tempted to abandon him. Perhaps this course with its uphill finish is what he has been waiting for, and give Emperyan an each-way chance in the September Handicap (2.50).

Son of Sequel, our nap at York yesterday, came up against another good yearling, Des Culen at a pound overweight, would be the winner though he had not run for two months. The market proved wrong, but Son of Sequel ran another game race to come within a length of upsetting the gambler.

For the second day running, Lester Piggott rode the favourite on an odds-on favourite. This time it was Red Signal for Noel Murless, who also won the California Hill, also odds on at 2-5. Murless has now saddled 1,200 winners in this country.

SELECTIONS

1 45 Giber	3 20 Meadow Mint (nb)
2 15 Native Majesty	3 55 Sisodan
3 50 Emperyan	4 30 Hiltess

JACKPOT, NAME ALL SIX WINNERS (12,750 carry over).
TOTE DOUBLE: 2.50 & 3.50. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.20 & 4.50. Coling: Good.

ALL RACES FROM STALLS.
ITV: 1.45, 2.15, 2.50 & 3.30 (various channels).

1 45-AUTUMN MAIDEN PLATE: 3-Y-O; 12m; winner £500 (8 runners).

101 (1) 0	Cambridge (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
102 (2) 0	Giber (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
103 (3) 0	Native Majesty (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
104 (4) 0	Emperyan (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
105 (5) 0	Red Signal (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
106 (6) 0	Charting (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
107 (7) 0	Des Culen (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris
108 (8) 0	Sequel (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0	G. Morris

110 (1) 000-000 Tenth Night (S. F. Raphael) C. Mitchell 5-0

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The aloof perfectionist punishes Warwickshire

Boycott guards his flock

John Arlott at Edgbaston

Geoff Boycott, who carried his bat for 138 out of 232 and sustained his tail batsmen, led Yorkshire from a position of imminent defeat to one in which, by the end of play at Edgbaston yesterday, they could recognise the possibility of winning.

Warwickshire, who have suffered heavily at Boycott's hands this summer, lost their first day advantage and may be forced to take risks for the win they need to maintain the hopes of the championship. They now lead by 251 with five second innings and runs will not be easy of solution: neither, we may not suppose, will the bowling out of Yorkshire for a second time.

The pitch continued true, with a little turn for hard spin and enough pace to keep close to the stumps. The second half of the Yorkshire innings was a remarkable series of resistance operations. In the first quarter-hour

of the morning Hutton padded up to McVicker and they were 25 for five, needing another 130 to avoid the follow-on. In Boycott's capacity was not in question, none of the remaining batsmen looked likely to bear him company for long.

The actual outcome did Boycott immense credit. While his batting bore its usual stamp of aloof perfectionism, he shepherded his less gifted partners in the manner of a wise and capable captain. He directed Baines in a partnership of 30 for the sixth wicket. Nicholson, 34 for the seventh, Old 43 for the eighth, Cope 62 for the ninth and, when the unconsidered Bore came in last with 20 more wanted, avoided 47. Strikingly, too, the 207 runs for the last five wickets were scored at a run a minute and brought for batting.

Within a few minutes after lunch Boycott and both Gibbs and Tidy and might have been caught. Otherwise he made no mistake and he played the seam

bowling of McVicker and Rouse with paternal ease. He took York shire beyond danger of following on when he rocked back and hooked Tidy high into the Rouse Stand for six; and he struck him there again for six in the course of his third century in four of his innings against Warwickshire this season. He made one in their previous championship match and one in the John Player League.

McVicker, a cricketer of character and enthusiasm, took the three morning wickets of Hutton, Baines and Nicholson "through the gate," and Nicholson who smiled at backward comparable influence on Yorkshire's afternoon batting, although Gibbs was eager and back when Boycott refused to bat. Cope was beaten through the change bowler's mack eventually lost Bore low.

When Warwickshire batted again, with a lead of 123, but

disappointed at failing to home the advantage and on the follow-on, their batting from Kanhai, had a defeated in the first over. While home on the inside edge. Only K met their tactical need for runs, driving the faster bow with such ease and power that he reached his ten fours out of 28. Old's first four overs cost 28.

M. J. K. Smith, batting astute and enthusiastic, entered on a partnership promised to establish the in until Nicholson, in a valuable shrewd spell, kept the bats down, had Smith hit and K met their tactical need for runs, driving the faster bow with such ease and power that he reached his ten fours out of 28. Old's first four overs cost 28.

When Warwickshire batted again, with a lead of 123, but

Highest yet for Harris

Mike Harris, the Nottinghamshire opener, struck the highest score of his career at Trent Bridge yesterday. His 177 of Kent adds to a remarkable week in which he has already scored two centuries and he now has 2,238 runs to show for a summer's endeavour.

Nottinghamshire reached 347 all out, a lead of 65, and Kent were 245 for seven at the close. Harris batted superbly on a perfect pitch. His innings spanned four hours and included 25 boundaries, 11 fours and 11 sixes. He finished with a career's best score for 115. Only Kent, who hit five fours in his 68, defied Nottinghamshire.

John Parker, a 19-year-old batsman from New Zealand, marked his first first-class appearance by saving Worcestershire from a total of 100. He scored 44 in the first innings and 59 in the second. He carried up a career as a student teacher and paid £640 to try his luck in English cricket. He is a trial with Worcestershire and will qualify for next season's county championship.

Northamptonshire finished in a strong position against Sussex at Epsom yesterday. They led by 118 in the first innings and 18 in the second. The last five Sussex wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

An unbroken stand of 89 between Richards and Greenidge put Hampshire in a strong position against Somerset at Southampton yesterday. They have an overall lead of 148 with all second innings wickets intact. Richards and Greenidge have put on 148 with all second innings wickets intact. Richards and Greenidge have put on 148 with all second innings wickets intact.

The England under-25 side were bowled out fairly easily at Scarborough yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

Some accuse Derbyshire of being an anonymous side but above all they are workmanlike. They have been in the top six in the last five years. They have been in the top six in the last five years. They have been in the top six in the last five years.

England XI v. England U-25. At Scarborough. An England XI, capt. by G. Gurney, bowled out fairly easily at Scarborough yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

Warwickshire v. Yorkshire. At Birmingham. Warwickshire (123 runs) bowled out fairly easily at Birmingham yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

Nottinghamshire v. Kent. At Nottingham. Nottinghamshire (123 runs) bowled out fairly easily at Nottingham yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

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Surrey v. Derbyshire. At The Oval. Surrey (123 runs) bowled out fairly easily at The Oval yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

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A case of insult following injury. Left: Long of Surrey departs from the wicket after being struck in the face by a ball from Pocock. Right: R. B. Roberts, his deputy, stumps Page of Derbyshire off Intikhab

Surrey fret as Derby woe

Brian Chapman at the Oval

It is no accident that Little John was a man of the peak. He was a specialist in rugged quarter staff play and left the fusty stuff to Robin. There were precious few arrows, of desire or any other sort, flying around at The Oval yesterday, where Derbyshire, by typically hard batting, kept Surrey in the field for five frustrating hours and restricted them to two bowling points. They scored 272 for six, 43 behind Surrey, and may well end their season today with the 20th draw out of 24 games, not a record to ring many welkins even at Chesterfield.

The England under-25 side were bowled out fairly easily at Scarborough yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

Some accuse Derbyshire of being an anonymous side but above all they are workmanlike. They have been in the top six in the last five years. They have been in the top six in the last five years. They have been in the top six in the last five years.

England XI v. England U-25. At Scarborough. An England XI, capt. by G. Gurney, bowled out fairly easily at Scarborough yesterday. They were 148 for five. The last five wickets falling for only 25, they scored 150 for two before the close. Harris and Muck have put on 108.

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Hampshire v. Somerset. At Southampton. Hampshire (123 runs) bowled out fairly easily at Southampton yesterday. They were 14

Rings only clues on body

By our Correspondent

A woman's body was found yesterday in a shallow grave on Leatherhead golf course, Surrey. An arm and hand were found in the rough of the tenth hole on Wednesday night.

The body, wrapped up, was found by police dogs close to a bus stop on the A243 Cheshington to Leatherhead road. Detective-Inspector Phillip Doyle said earlier that the bones found on Wednesday had been taken to the golf course by forces which had torn the turf from the hole and dropped them more than half a mile away. Surrey police said that the two rings found on the woman's left hand were both "cheap foreign rings, and virtually unidentifiable." But they are the only clues that might still help to identify the woman.

One ring is of plain white metal with a circular, concave amber stone set in tiny diamonds. The other is of plain silver metal, and on its inside is inscribed the figures 833. Both rings were heavily tarnished.

Inspector Doyle said a number of people had been reported missing in the area, but he was not prepared to name anyone. The course groundman, Mr. Norman Stones, found a thigh bone on Sunday morning as he prepared the greens. "I threw the bone in the hedge and when I heard of the find this morning I told police what I had found," he said.

Warning on miners' pay claim

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The National Coal Board took a step nearer confrontation with the miners yesterday when Mr Derek Ezra, the NCB's new chairman, said that any major pay rise could have serious financial consequences. Negotiations will be held next month on the miners' claim, estimated at £120 millions. It will be one of the first major settlements in the autumn round of negotiations, and could set the tone for the rest of the year.

With the CBI's price freeze in operation, and the Government looking for more evidence of wage de-escalation, the NCB is hardly in a position to make a substantial offer. The gap between what the board offers and what the miners demand is likely to be large, and a strike seems quite possible.

Mr Ezra, who took over from Lord Robens in July, was introducing the annual report. He confirmed that the loss of £26 millions in 1968-70 had been turned into a profit of £500,000 in the last financial year, after interest charges of £33 millions. Nearly all the NCB's ancillary activities made money, but the board lost on its coal mining—apart from the open-cast division which turned in a handsome profit. Output dropped five million tons last year to 142 million tons, and productivity sank to 1.7 per cent, one of the lowest increases in recent years though still higher than a year ago.

The outlook for supplies in the winter looks good, since stocks are high, although a strike could affect this. NCB faces a fight, page 13

TUC jolts militants on register

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The TUC's General Council in Blackpool yesterday squashed a campaign led by Mr Jack Jones and Mr Hugh Scanlon to toughen up union opposition to the Industrial Relations Act.

By 21 votes to 16 the council rejected proposals which would have led eventually to the expulsion of unions registering under the Act. The major white collar unions would walk out of the TUC rather than accept "political dictation."

So next week the council will recommend that the full Congress—which opens in Blackpool on Monday—should stick to its present line of "strongly advising" unions not to register. Even that policy has aroused grave disquiet amongst many moderate union officials because of the swinging tax losses and the danger of actions for damages after strikes which it entails.

The General Council's moderate line may yet be rejected in favour of the more militant stance of Mr Jones's Transport and General Workers' and Mr Scanlon's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. Perhaps on balance it seems likely that the General Council's view will be narrowly upheld. Much depends on how the Mineworkers vote. And this will not be known until the delegation meets on Monday evening.

Yesterday's three-hour General Council debate centred on a composite resolution for Congress "instructing" unions to refuse to register. Mr Jones and Mr Scanlon both agreed that this really was a deliberate stretching of the present position and not just a matter of words. But when Mr Alf Allen, of the Shopworkers, raised the embarrassing fact that under

TUC Rule 13 instructions which were discovered led to expulsion Mr Jones backed away slightly. That, he said, was a hypothetical matter for the distant future. Mr Scanlon, however, seemed to accept the harsh logic of Rule 13.

Moderate members of the General Council rallied against Mr Jones's claim that the movement was in a state of disunity and that the composite would improve the position.

Mr Feather stressed that maximum unity could be achieved only on the basis of the policy decided earlier this year at the emergency Croydon conference.

Both Mr Walter Anderson, of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, and Mr Arthur Britton, of the National Union of Teachers, backed him. They implied strongly that they would push the unions out of the TUC if they pushed too hard. As they have well over 800,000 members between them this is no minor threat.

An even more extreme call from the Paperworkers that any union which registers should be immediately expelled from the TUC—presumably without the normal prolonged machinery of investigation—gained virtually no support whatsoever from the General Council.

£8 pensions, page 5



Self adornment, even with a heavy hand, is a constant source of delight. This three-year-old visitor to Whitechapel Art Gallery, London yesterday was taking part in "Play on Art," a project organised to help children with few facilities for self expression. (Pictures by Don Morley)

Paintings by Guardi stolen

TWO paintings by Francesco Guardi, valued together at about £50,000, were stolen yesterday from Kenwood House and Museum, North London. The paintings of the churches of San Simeone Piccolo and Santa Lucia, in Venice, formed part of the Venetian Bequest.

Scotland Yard was arranging for reproductions to be published. Detectives questioned staff hoping they could describe any suspicious-looking visitors.

The eighteenth-century paintings were last valued at £24,000 each but a fair estimate of the value of the pair could be more than £50,000, the GLC parks department said.

The Adam mansion was given to the nation by Lord Iveagh in 1927 and the paintings formed part of a permanent collection on view. "Security arrangements at the museum are pretty good," the parks department said. "But obviously we would not want to go into detail."

Picture, page 5

Ballot by ETU against EEC

By KEITH HARPER

The only union which has decided to ignore the ballot the anti-Market would still have a small overall majority at conference.

The pro-Market line there will be adopted by a strong white collar section, led by the national and local government officers and the clerical workers. The electricians' decision to support the entry, however, was a surprise. The union's decision to hold a ballot was to avoid taking sides at the special July general secretary, have taken a pro-European line. Even if the delegation Europe.

NALGO branch takes executive to court

The Leeds branch of the National and Local Government Officers' Association yesterday sought a High Court order requiring the association's delegates to Monday's conference of the TUC to reject entry to the Common Market.

Mr Colin Smith, for the branch, told Mr Justice Goulding that it was not a political matter, but was about NALGO's constitutional position.

The branch contended that the union's national executive had acted unconstitutionally by directing its delegates to the conference to support a pro-Market resolution. The union's own conference in June had opposed entry on the terms so far negotiated.

The case was brought on behalf of the Leeds branch by its chairman, secretary, and publicity officer. The defendants are NALGO, representatives of its national executive, and the delegation to the conference.

The hearing continues today.

Bank rate cut takes City by surprise

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

The 1 per cent cut in Bank rate to 5 per cent took the City completely by surprise yesterday. There was some confusion before surprise gave way to delight. Even the Government's own broker was caught on hop, and for 10 minutes the price he quoted for Government stock was wrong by 25p. Deals had to be unwound later.

The Bank of England, in a public explanation stressed that the purpose of the cut, like that on April 1968, was to discourage foreign speculation on the sterling. The extent of speculation was revealed with the announcement that British reserves of gold and foreign currency rose by £390 million last month—a record by a very long way.

Nearly all this vast sum came into London in the last three days before President Nixon announced his package and the foreign exchange markets were completely out of hand. The Bank of England, the cut should also provide a considerable boost for the depressed home economy, especially psychologically. This cut is not logically a move to follow commercial rates down, and so will have a wider impact than usual on the rates that ordinary people and businesses pay.

Such cheerfulness is very welcome in the City, but it is not an explosive demand for loans (this is not thought likely) interest rates could quite suddenly be driven up again. This is implicit in the new policy for credit control on which negotiations have been going on between the authorities and the Bank since the summer; and the point was being underlined yesterday.

The City's surprise was caused by the timing of the move. A cut in Bank rate was widely expected, but these hopes were disappointed. After the new restrictions on exchange control announced on Friday night, which forbade foreign investment in new shares, it was thought that a cut was unlikely any more. In theory, interest rates cannot earn British interest rate whether they are high or low.

However, the floating of the Japanese yen revived speculation interest in the pound. The new exchange controls are thought to be a further stimulus to the economy. The Bank's move would reduce the heavy cost pressure on the industry, facing a £700 million wage claim, is pleased.

The house mortgage market, which has been in a state of confusion since 1963, is likely to come down first time since 1963. The house mortgage market, which has been in a state of confusion since 1963, is likely to come down first time since 1963.

For many home-owners, the change made in October merely reduce the rate and the interest in the mortgage and the amount of the rate. A rate of 10 per cent, however, could help to offset the rise in house prices due to the 13 months which has some young couples on the market.

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Bank operates stealthily enough

Police will search moor for jewels

Police with mine detectors are to search a moor in Westmorland today for jewellery stolen in a Blackpool raid last week, when Superintendent Gerald Richardson was shot dead.

The moor is beside the Kendal to Tebay road, along which police think the gang escaped. Police throughout the world are now looking for Frederick Joseph Sewell, wanted for questioning in connection with the killing of Superintendent Richardson. Reports are that he may have fled by the Continent or Scandinavia, by way of Ireland, are being studied. But it is thought he may be living at a coastal caravan site, waiting to leave the country.

A second woman appeared in court at Blackpool yesterday accused of assisting Sewell by providing him with clothing. Mrs Barbara Adeline Palmer (33), of Mungo Park Way, Orpington, Kent, was remanded in custody until today.

Stars appearing in summer shows at Blackpool are to take part in a midnight charity show to help the Mayor's appeal fund for Mrs Richardson, which stands at £4,715. Among them are Jimmy Tarbuck, Ken Dodd, Dora Bryan, Les Dawson, and Kenneth McKellar.

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Rescues on M-ways

A "rescue plan" for families stranded in inaccessible places on motorways is being planned by the Automobile Association.

The director-general, Mr Alec Durie, said in Leeds that the association was seeking the cooperation of major garages. If a car needed big repairs overnight, a new engine fitted, facilities should be available for families to hire a car and get to a hotel, or continue their journey in some other way.

Mr Durie feared that the situation could become acute in the spring, when the motorway link between the M1 and M6 is opened. Drivers could leave London on Friday night, spend the weekend in the Lake District, and return home on Sunday evening. "Some of them are bound to get into trouble of this sort."

This detail, analysed in conjunction with clinical tests, enables Dr Harris to assess what risk the patient runs in conceiving another child. What Dr Grettton-Watson emphasises is that it is the individual decision of parents whether to accept the risk or not. "It is not part of the service to offer unwanted advice as distinct from relevant information."

Some experts would like to go further. Professor Alan Emery, of Edinburgh University, suggested to the BMA that parents known to be likely to have handicapped children should be advised to accept abortion or sterilisation. To this end he suggested a computerised "genetic pedigree" of each family.

Fears that genetic disease will increase are based on the fact that those born with genetic disorders are now being successfully treated and growing up to have children of their own. Genetic counselling, on a wider scale, is seen as the only way of preventing such an increase.

James Lewis

THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Weather
South Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
West Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
North Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
East Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
South Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
West Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
North Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
East Coast	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny

South Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

West Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

North Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

East Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

South Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

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South Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

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South Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

West Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

North Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

East Coast: 10-14, 10-15, 10-15, Sunny

AROUND THE WORLD

Lunch-time reports

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Weather
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
Alaska	10-14	10-15	10-15	Sunny
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